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ABSTRACT

The 11 reports and papers in this booklet were presented at meetings of 4 sections within the Division of Bibliographic Control: (1) "Report of the Section on Cataloguing--Review of the Work 1990/1991" (Inger Cathrine Spangen, Norway); (2) "Les fichiers d'autorite auteurs: Rapport d'activite 1990-1991 (Author Authority Lists: Report of Activities 1990-91)" (Francoise Bourdon, France); (3) "Report from the Section on Classification and Indexing" (Dorothy McGarry, USA); (4) "International Cataloguing Policy Impact on the Development of Bibliographic Description: Normative Basis in the USSR" (L. Chibisenkova, USSR); (5) "Finno-Ugric Peoples and Languages: The Finnish Uralica Database and Its International Connections" (Irja-Leena Suhonen, Finland); (6) "Indexing and Retrieving Special Materials in Online Catalogues" (Lenore Coral, USA); (7) "La bibliographie nationale comme temoin d'une memoire nationale (National Bibliography as a Witness of a National Memory)" (Marcelle Beaudiquez, France); (8) "National Bibliography of the USSR--Cultural Wealth of the Society" (Alexandr A. Dzhigo); (9) "National Bibliography Today as National Memory Tomorrow: Problems and Proposals" (Barbara L. Bell, USA); (10) "Thematical Search in the Automated Library System on the Basis of the Library Bibliographic Classification (lbc) with Subject Entry" (O. A. Lavryonova, USSR); and (11) "Les problemes de classification et d'indexation dans les bibliotheques africaines (Problems of Classification and Indexing in African Libraries)" (Marietou Diongue Diop, Senegal). (MAB)

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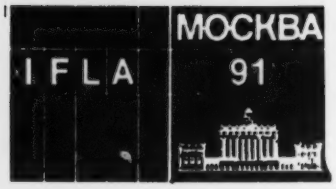

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57th IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE MOSCOW, USSR 18–24 AUGUST 1991

BOOKLET 4

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

OPEN FORUM OF DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Session 76 18 August 11:00 — 13:00

Report of the Section on Cataloguing — Review of the Work 1990/1991 (42–BIBCO–1–E) ..... 4–1 — Inger Cathrine Spangen, Chief Educational Officer, Norwegian School of Library and Information Science

Les fichiers d'autorite auteurs: rapport d'activite 1990–1991 (43–BIBCO–2–F) ..... 4–4 — Françoise Bourdon, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France, Secrétaire de la Section de bibliographie

Report from the Section on Classification and Indexing (44–BIBCO–3–E) ..... 4–6 — Dorothy McGarry, University of California, Los Angeles, California, USA

SECTION OF CATALOGUING

Session 99 20 August 9:00 — 11:30

International Catalogiung Policy Impact on the Development of Bibliographic Description: Normative Basis in the USSR (22–CAT–1–E) ..... 4–8 — L. Chibisenkova, Deputy chief, department of foreign librarianship and international library relations, Lenin state library of the USSR, Moscow

Finno–Ugric peoples and languages: The finnish Uralica database and its international connections (23–CAT–2–E) ..... 4–12 — Irja–Leena Suhonen, Head, Bibliographic Department, Helsinki University Library, Helsinki, Finland

Indexing and Retrieving Special Materials in Online Catalogues (25–CAT–3–E) ..... 4–18 — Lenore Coral, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA

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SECTION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

Session 103 20 August 12:00 — 14:30

La bibliographie nationale comme temoin d'une memoire nationale (14–BIBL–1–F) ..... 4–21 — Marcelle Beaudiquez, directeur du Centre de coordination bibliographique et technique, Bibliothéque Nationale, Franse

National Bibliography of the USSR — Cultural Wealth of the Society (63–BIBL–2–E) ..... 4–25 — Alexandr A. Dzhigo, head, department of national bibliography, All–Union book chamber, Moscow, USSR

National Bibliography Today as National Memory Tomorrow: Problems and Proposals (89–BIBL–3–E) ..... 4–27 — Barbara L. Bell, The college of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, USA

SECTION OF CLASSIFICATION AND INDEXING

Session 119 21 August 9:00 — 11:30

Thematical Search in the Automated Library System on the Basis of the Library Bibliographic Classification (lbc) with Subjeect Entry (2–CLAS–1–E) ..... 4–31 — O. A. Lavryonova, sector chief, the departmeht of automation, Lenin state library of the USSR, Moscow

Les problèmes de classification et d'indexation dans les bibliothèques africaines (116–CLAS–2–F)..... 4–37 — Mme Mariétou Diongue Diop, conservateur à la Bibliothèque centrale de l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar

Report of the Section on Cataloguing — Review of the Work 1990/1991

Inger Cathrine Spangen
Chief Educational Officer, Norwegian School of Library and Information Science

ABSTRACT

This review provides a brief summary of the work accomplished in the past year and that in progress under the sponsorship of the IFLA Section on Cataloguing. It closes with a short look into the future.

INTRODUCTION

The Section on Cataloguing is the oldest and also the largest of the three sections belonging to the Division of Bibliographic Control. A total of 141 institutions, associations, and personal members are currently registered as members of the Section. The members come from all over the world. The international character of the Section has been and is important as regards the Section's activities and the work done, and more members from old and new geographic areas are more than welcome.

An international flavour can also be noticed in the Standing Committee, the members coming from Asia, Australia, America, and Europe. Four full members and one corresponding member leave the Committee during the Moscow conference as they have finished their term of office. These have been replaced by new members. This means that the Section will still have 20 members, the maximum amount allowed for.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Much of the work of the Section has evolved and evolves from the longstanding program for Universal Bibliographic Control, now called UBCIM (Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC) and initiatives begun almost two decades ago to develop international standards and guidelines to support that program. The development and revision of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs) and the *Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries* have been major activities. The program of revising and harmonizing the various ISBDs has now been completed. The General ISBD — ISBD(G) — was the last one of the ISBD family to be revised. There are no plans for a new series of revisions as the Standing Committee has agreed that at the moment there is no need for a second revision. But the Committee will continuously keep an eye on the standards and be ready to review one or several if need comes and also to develop new ISBDs if necessary.

Three revised ISBD — the last three — will be published this year:

ISBD(PM)

The OSBD(PM) — International Standard Bibliographic Description for Printed music — was published by K.G.Saur (ISBN 3-598-10985-7) early in 1991 as the first volume of the UBCIM Publications — New Series.

ISBD(A)

The revised ISBD for Antiquarian Books — ISBD(A) — was approved by the Standing Committee on July 31, 1990. Publication is expected by the 1991 IFLA Conference.

ISBD(G)

The general ISBD — ISBD(G) — has been sent to K.G.Saur for publication in mid-1991.

Parallel to the work on the ISBDs the Section has undertaken a number of projects over the past years on the development of standars and guidelines for authorities. Recent activities in that area include the following:

UNIMARC/Authorities

The UNIMARC/Authorities format (Universal Rormat for Authorities) was expected to come out early 1990, but there was a publication delay. It was however published early in 1990 by K.G.Saur (ISBN 3-598-10986-5) as the second volume of the UBCIM Publication — New Series.

The work on the portion of **Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries (GARE)** that relates to names is complete. Other groups are considering uniform titles for *laws* and *music*, *serial entries*, and *subjects*. In January 1990, the International Association of Music Libraries (IAML) proposed draft guidelines for aothority entries for music uniform titles. The IAML proposal was reviewed in a world-wide review process, and a task force of the Standing Committee is reviewing the proposal and the comments.

The working group on *subjects* is set up by the Section on Classification — with a representative from the Section on Cataloguing. My cooleague from the Section on Classification will probably report on the progress made.

Ongoing projects

Two working groups set up at the Paris conference in 1989 continued their work this year. The first group considered the need to review Eva Verona's *Form and Structure of Corporate Names* in the light of new technologies for international sharing of bibliographic and authority information. The following three issues were especially looked at:

— the handling of abbreviations

— the use of geographic qualifiers

— the question of having a general review of the IFLA text.

The group has issued a final report and recommendations for review by the Standing Commettee. The final proposal for action will be discussed by the Committee during the Moscow conference.

The second group is considering the need for guidelines for the creation of simplified ISBD-based descriptions. Areas that might be improved have been indentified, but no proposal has yet been put forward. The group awaits the outcome of the work of Joy Lambrecht, a 1990-1991 IFLA Vosper Fellow, who is analyzing the different practices of national libraries in abbreviating bibliographic record.

Vosper Fellows

The Section is most fortunate to have both 1990-1991 IFLA Vosper Fellows working on areas of interest to it. Francoise Bourdon (France) investigates the role that authority control plays in developing automated files and the extent to which automated systems make use of resources such as the authority files of national libraries.

Jay Lambrecht (USA) has been looking at the extent to which national libraries have implemented policies for abbreviated descriptions and the impact that such policies are having on universal bibliographic control.

The Section sent out the second issue of its newsletter — named *SCATNews* — in April, 1991. The newsletter was prepared by the secretary to the Section and is distributed to all section members. It brings more informal news and gives an update on the activities and projects of the Section. Contributions — minor or major news of international interest — are more than welcome.

NEW PROJECTS

The Standing Committee has assessed the Section's Medium Term Programme ending in 1991 and examined the new MTP as part of the review that all IFLA units undertook in Stockolm. The result is the statement of goals for the next five years presented here at the Moscow conference.

TheSection is beginning work in four areas:

— linking of authority files

— updating IFLA's authority control publications, beginning with *Names of Persons*

— a study of the functional requirement for bibliographic records in terms of user's needs — especially considering the online catalogue

— multi-lingual and nulti-script files and records.

Some work has begun on each project. Eeva Murtomaa (Finland) and Eygenie Greig (Australia) have prepared a working paper on linking authority files. Fernanda Campos (Portugal) has agreed to assist the Section of Bibliography in updating *Names of Persons*. That work is expected to start in July.

The Section's programme at this year's open meeting will address special issues in cataloguing. There will be three presentations: Lenore Coral (USA) discuss music in online catalogues; Irja-Leena

Suhonen (Finland) will present the Finnish Uralica database and its international connections; Liliya Chibisenkova (USSR) will give a paper on the impact of trends of international cataloguing policy for the development of a normative and methodological basis of bibliographic decription in the USSR.

Papers presented at the Section's open meetings and issues raised often form the starting point of new projects. Through our open discussions in the meetings and at the divisional forum, the Section identifies the key issues relevant to its program, and more generally, to the UBCIM Programme. The Section invites all librarians to assist us in addressing those areas identified in the 1992-1997 work plan over the next five years to further the application of the UBCIM Programme's ideals to our changing environment and thereby ensure its ongoing effectiveness.

Les fichiers d'autorite auteurs: rapport d'activite 1990–1991

Françoise Bourdon
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France, Secrétaire de la Section de bibliographie

La Division du contrôle bibliographique travaille depuis longtemps sur les fichiers d'autorité auteurs puisque les premières études remontent aux années 1970. Il est impossible de résumer ici en quelques lignes les résultats des précédents travaux, mais il est important de souligner en introduction à ce rapport annuel, que les activités menées au cours de ces derniers mois sur les fichiers d'autorité auteurs ont à la fois profité des recherches antérieures et les ont prolongées. Depuis le Séminaire sur les notices bibliographiques (Stockholm, 1990), les travaux sur les fichiers d'autorité auteurs sont inscrits comme une priorité du Programme UBCIM dont notre Division soutient vigoureusement l'action. En effect, la 4e recommendation de ce Séminaire stipule "que, en se basant sur les études précédemment entreprises, le Programme UBCIM veille à la coordination du contrôle des autorités auteurs à l'échelon international, et considère cette tâche comme prioritaire".

Voici un bref résumé des activités menées depuis le Congrès de Stockholm et une rapide présentation des projets.

Publication des résultats complets de l'enquête internationale de 1989:

En 1989 une enquête internationale sur les fichiers d'autorité auteurs automatisés servant à gérer les bibliographies nationales pour les monographies et les publications en série a été menée par Marcelle Beaudiquez et moi—même, au nom de la Section de bibliographie, et sous l'égide du Programme UBCIM. Les premiers résultats ont été présentés lors de la séance plénière de la Section de bibliographie à Paris, en 1989 (communication n 104-BIBL-*5*-F+E+S+R). En 1990 un résumé détaillé de cette communication a été publié, en francais, dans *International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control* (vol.19, n 1, Jan.—March 1990). Les résultats complets sont à présent disponibles dans la collection *UBCIM Publications Series* publiée chez K.G. Saur, sous le titre: "Management and use of name authority files: personal names, corporate bodies and uniform titles: evaluation and prospects". (ISBN 3-598-10989-X) Marie—France Plassard, responsable du Programme UBCIM doit être ici remerciée pour l'aide précieuse qu'elle a apporté dans la rédaction de la version anglaise, pour la ténacité avec laquelle elle a recherché des traducteurs pour les résumés dans les différentes langues de travail de l'IFLA, et pour le suivi de préparation matérielle du document chez l'éditeur.

L'une des conclusions de cette enquête est la mise en évidence d'un besoin: la révision des *Names of persons.*

Project de révision des Names of person:

Lors de la réunion du Bureau permanent de Section de bibliographie à Stockholm, il a été décidé d'entreprendre, sous ma responsabilité, la révision de ce document normatif dont la dernière édition date de 1977 et le dernier supplément de 1980. Pour lancer le projet la Section a demandé 1000 DFl.

Bien sûr, tous les groupes professionnels de l'IFLA concernés par cette révision sont invités à participer au travail, et d'ailleurs on sait déja que cette révision sera parrainée par la Division du contrôle bibliographique et non plus seulement par la Section de bibliographie qui en a pris l'initiative. Espérons que ce projet permettra de resserrer les liens entre les sections de la Division qui n'ont pas eu d'activités techniques communec depuis plusieurs années et qu'il sera l'occasion d'exploiter judicieusement la spécificité et la complémentarité de nos Sections.

Pour que la publication des *Names of persons* révisés se solde par une reconnaissance internationale incontestée de ce document comme outil de travail indispensable pour l'élaboration des vedettes d'autorité, un recensement des besoins précis des utilisateurs potentiels est nécessaire. C'est cette première étape qui devrait être franchie au cours des mois à venir. Une première enquête devrait être lancée d'ici mars 1992 pour analyser les besoins:

— structure souhaitée pour le document final: classement par pays ou paraire linguistique, types d'index, etc. ?

— types d'information à réunir pour chaque "notice" ?

— présentaton souhaitée pour les données au sein de chaque "notice" ?

Cette enquête devrait aussi permettre d'identifier les experts dont la participation est tout á fait indispensable.

Les résultats de cette enquête préliminaire seront présentés au cours d'un atelier programmé lors du congrés IFLA de New Delhi en 1992. Cet atelier, qui pourrait accueillir les experts les plus con-

cernés (une trentaine ?) aura pour but de définir les objectifs de la nouvelle édition, de préciser la structure géneérale du document et le cadre de présentation de chaque "notice", et de planifier le travail de fonds. Il devrait aussi procéder à la nomination d'un Bureau de coordination et d'un Bureau exécutif. Il serait souhaitable que chaque groupe professionel de l'IFLA impliqué dans cette révision soit représenté au Bureau de coordination, et que chaque continent soit représenté dans le Comité d'exécution.

Pour conclure sur ce point, au nom de la Division du contrôe bibliographique et du Programme UBCIM qui soutient aussi ce projet, je demande à ceux d'entre vousqui souhaite participérà ce travail de se faire connaitre. Il faut considérer l'enquête préliminaire comme une enquête de faisabilité, car cette révision des *Names of persons* ne sera possible que si des collègues du monde entier acceptent de se mobiliser pour la mener à bien.

Je nous souhaite donc bonne chance pour cette entreprise !

Bourse Vosper 1990–1991:

Il ne s'agit plus vraiment ici du rapport d'activité de la Section de bibliographie puisque cette Bourse, gérée par l'IFLA, m'a été accordée à titre personnel en avril 1990 pour mener une étude , dans le cadre du Programme UBCIM, sur le thème: comment l'IFLA peut — elle contribuer à résoudre les problèmes par le contrôle des autorités auteurs à l'échelon international ? Mais, même si cette recherche reste en marge du travail de la Section proprement dite, il va de soi qu'elle s'inscrit tout à fait dans ses préoccupations actuelles. D'ailleurs, en posant ma candidature à la Bourse Vosper je pensais surtout me donner les moyens de lever l'ambiguité de certaines réponses à l'enquête de 1989, ambiguité souvent dû à la rigidité du questionnaire fermé sur lequel reposait cette enquête. Je peux dire à présent que ce que j'ai appris grâce à cette Bourse dépasse très largement mes espérances initiales.

La recherche a été menée simultanément sur deux fronts: recensement et exploitation de la littérature sur le sujet à l'échelon international d'une part, et étude "in situ" de fichiers d'autorité automatisés de générations et de conceptions différentes d'autre part. J'ai ainsi consulté environ 150 documents sur le sujet, dont une écrasante majoriteé d'articles de revues, et visité 8 fichers au cours de l'année écoulée. J'ai été reçue à la Kungliga Biblioteket (Stockholm, Suède), à la British Library (Londres, UK), à la Library of Congress (Washington, USA) et dans 3 bibliothèques universitaires de Chicago travaillant chacune d'une facon différente avec le fichier d'autorité de la Library of Congress, à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada (Ottawa), à la Deutsche Bibliothek (Frankfurt, Allemagne), à la Biblioteca nacional (Lisbonne, Portugal), et j'ai vu fonctionné PICA à Leyde et à la bibliothèque royale des Pays-Bas. Je cite aussi pour mémoire la Bibliothèque nationale de Paris (France) où j'ai la chance d'être reçue tous les jours puisque c'est là que je travaille! J'ajoute que lors de mon séjour à Chicago j'ai eu l'occasion de suivre les travaux du congrès d'hiver de l'American Library Association en tant qu'invitée internationale: J'ai pu ainsi suivre les réunions des différents comités les plus impliqués dans le catalogage et la réflexion sur les fichiers d'autorité.

Voir fonctionner ces différents fichiers dans leur propre contexte a été extrêmement enrchissant car cela m'a permis de faire la part des choses entre la théorie lue dans les articles et la pratique constatée sur le terrain. Bien des choix qui paraissaient incohérents dans les réponses à l'enquête de 1989 s'expliquent en fait par l'histoire de chaque fichier, par ses containtes techniques ou financières impossibles à appréheder par un simple questionnaire. J'ai acquis la certitude que chaque fichier d'autorité est "original" et que le fichier d'autorité "parfait" reste à inventer. C'est un constat terrible pour qui s'est proposé de répondre à la question suivante: comment résoudre, à l'échelon international, les problèmes posés par le contrôle des autorités auteurs ?

Au risque de vous décevoir je ne vous dirai pas aujourd'hui si j'ai pu répondre à cette angoissante question! En effet, le rapport final de mon étude vient tout juste d'êre remis, en françis, au Secrétariat de l'IFLA, et la version anglaise ne sera pas prête avant l'automne. Il me semble normal de réserver la primeure de mes conclusions à ceux qui m'ont chargée du travail: le Comité de gestion de la Bourse Vosper, le Bureau exécutif de l'IFLA et le Buerau professionnel. A eux de juger en priorité de la pertinence des recommandations proposées et de décider ou non de les rendre publiques. Peut-être pourrai-je lever le suspense l'an prochain, à New Delhi ?

Pour terminer je voudrais remercier tous ceux d'entre vous qui m'ont aidée dans ce travail passionnant: les collègues francais qui ont parrainé ma candidature à la Bourse, et particulièrement Marcelle Beaudiquez qui a assumé le rôe de directeur de recherche; les collègues de l'IFLA, principalement Marie-France Plassard, Nancy John et Winston Roberts, qui m'ont prodigué conseils et encouragements; et tous les collégues qui m'ont recue dans leur bibliothèque et qui, malgré leur surcharge de travail, ont répondu avec sympathie à toutes mes questions, même si certaines ont pu leur paraitre indiscrètes, sur l'organisation du travail, les outils de référence utilisés, les objectifs commerciaux, etc. Toute ma reconnaissance va à l'IFLA qui m'a accordé cette Bourse et dont j'espére avoir honoré la confiance.

Report from the Section on Classification and Indexing

Dorothy McGarry
University of California, Los Angeles, California, USA

ABSTRACT

The Working Group on "Subject Authority Files" is continuing to work on Guidelines for Subject Authority and Reference Entries and a new Working Group on Principles for the Construction of Subject Heading has been formed. Three excellent papers are planned for the Moscow conference. A draft Medium Term Programme, 1992-1997 was prepared, and a revised text submitted for the new Division brochure. The Section is cosponsoring ISCCR '91, to be held in Toronto, Canada, in June 1991.

Working Group on "Subject Authority Files"

The major project of the Section continued to be work on the Guidelines for Subject Authority and Reference Enteries. Werner Stephan, from Germany, is Chair of the Working Group responsible for developing the Guidelines. The members of the WG, who are from several countries, represent the major international subject access system. Following four meetings at the Stockholm conference, the Chair prepared a revised draft of the Guidelines for the Working Group members. Following the consideration of comments on the revised draft at two meeting of the WG to be scheduled for the Moscow conference, the Guidelines should be ready for distribution for world-wide review between the Moscow and New Delhi conferences.

Working Group on Principles for the Construction of Subject Heading

A new Working Group was formed after the Moscow conference, with Elaine Svenonius, from the U.S., as Chair, to examine the principles underlying existing subject heading systems with a view to investigating the possibility of developing an internationally acceptable statement of principles for the construction of subject headings. A progress report will be ready for discussion at the Moscow conference.

Program for the Moscow Conference

The Section has put together another excellent program for its open meeting. Olga Alexandrovna Lavryonova, Lenin State Library of the USSR, will speak on "Thematical search in an automated library system on the basis of library bibliographical classificaton (BBK) with subject entry". This talk will continue the Section's tradition of treating subject access in the host country. Mariétou Diongue-Diop, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, will speak on "Les Problèmes de classification et d'indexation dans les bibliothèques africaines", providing information on a part of the world in which members of the Section will be very interested. Gerrit W. Drost, National Library of the Netherlands, will speak on "One instrument for classification, indexing and collection management. Conspectus and "basic classification": the Dutch connection." The Conspectus has been used in several countries for collection management; this talk will provide information on its uses for classification itself.

Medium Term Programme, 1992–1997

The Section developed a draft MTP which has been submitted to IFLA. The goals proposed include furthering opportunities for communication in the areas of classification and subject indexing; identifying areas in which initiatives in subject access to information are still needed, and promoting and/or developing specific projects in these areas; promoting standardization and uniform application of classification and subject indexing tools by identifuing and working on needed standards; encouraging research in the subject approach to information and disseminating the results through open meetings and publications; and working with other appropriate groups to encourage communication and mutual participation in activities.

Cosponsorship of ISCCR '91

The Section is cosponsoring the 5th International Study Conference on Classification Research: Classification Research for Knowledge Representation and Organization. The meeting is scheduled for June 24-28, 1991, in Toronto, Canada. Three major areas will be discussed: 1) General principles and policies: the theoretical bases for classification; categorization of knowledge; knowledge representation; linguistics and classification; compatibility and convertibility. 2) Structure and logic in classification. 3) Empirical investigations.

Division Brochure

The Section contributed revised information for inclusion in a new version of the Division Brochure.

Standing Committee Nominations

The Section Chair sent a letter to each of the Section members encouraging nomination of new members to the Standing Committee in hopes of bringing its membership closer to the maximum allowed of 20 members. Results of this effort are not yet known.

Section Newsletter

The Section continues to publish an annual Newsletter for Section members, for members of the Standing Committee, and for others interested in classification and indexing. The Newsletter provides a means to share information about differing national experiences and to help foster an international perspective on classification and indexing.

International Catalogiung Policy Impact on the Development of Bibliographic Description: Normative Basis in the USSR

L. Chibisenkova
Deputy chief, department of foreign librarianship and international library relations, Lenin state library of the USSR, Moscow

National library is development as a centre of international cooperation in the sphere of librarianship, history, theory and methods of bibliography, informatics in most democratic forms. Its functions are more and more regarded as a basis for this cooperation. They are: creation and maintenance of the national loan services, international exchange of editions, coordination of the aquisition policy, the elaboration of projects on documentation, automation and international cooperation at the supraregional level and creation of new technologies etc.

Modern tendencies of cooperation require the systematic plan of creating world information network that will provide access to the world data bank which is an integral part of national and international movement towards mutual understanding.

Bibliographic services that greatest success in achieving this end are the link of this process. In some countries the availability of precise, timely and useful bibliographic information is coordinated by national libraries and publishing houses by means of international standards. International exchange of bibliographic data MARC — is one of the examples of such standards. There are The International MARC Committee and Marc Leadership for countries producing records in machinereadable format (MARC) for the international data exchange.

The main IFLA programs — UBCIM, UDT and UAP — aimed at "distributing necessary information in the necessary place, time and format" are confirmed by concrete projects of converting UNIMARC for using in data bases of national libraries of the USA, Canada, Great Britain and Japan. Another example of cooperation between national libraries (Royal Library of Denmark, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Deutsche Bibliothek etc.) is the CD-ROM project as a means of exchange of bibliographic records and access to national bibliographies and catalogues.

One cannot but mention creation of the "Open Systems Interconnection" (OSI) experimental project in the countries of the European Community. OSI project is intendent for extablishing computer-aided communications between three library systems that maintain and develop interlibrary loan, reports' and inquiries' transmission services. They also demonstrate capabilities of communications' protocol.

Standartization of bibliographic description, containing uniformly and compactly given other title information is the requisite condition for successful functioning and interaction of national and international information and bibliographic systems. IFLA Section of Cataloguing, International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and Documentation (FID) operate actively in this direction at the international level. International standards and recommendations regulating bibliographic description, form and framework of the heading, abbreviations and word combinations have gained wide-spread fame.

"International Standard Bibliographic Description" (ISBD) worked out by the IFLA Section on Cataloguing is aimed at promoting international exchange of bibliographic information and, by overcoming language barriers, at favouring cooperation of information resources of different countries with minimum modification of statements of the item. ISBD principlis have been formed as a result of generalizing world practice, under the influence of intensive introduction of computers into bibliographic processes, and of arisen necessity to converse bibliographic records into machine-readable form.

IFLA activities to perfect the ISBD for various types of items (monographs, serials, printed music, early printed books, cartographic and nonbook materials) create necessary prerequisites for the establishment of a single term system in this sphere, harmonization of bibliographic information representation rules and spread of them to items with nonroman types.

An agreement of the framework of the Bibliographic Record is important: in particular, the bibliographic discription — the entire complex of bibliographic information identifying concrete item, and the heading — uniformly formulated information, occuring before the entry and necessary for including and grouping records into a certain array (alphabetic, numeric etc.), were singled out. It's natural that the "bibliographic record" term may incorporate the wider range of information than that mentioned in this report.

The revised editions of ISBD revealed some steady tendencies in the unification of bibliographic description oriented at the use of computer aids. In particular, they are — stiffness of the entry framework expressed in grouping and sequence of elements; conjunction of the compulsory set of elements with the possibility to use optional ones in the volume established by the bibliographical egency; formalization of occurence of the information on the item, expressed in the establishment of prescribed punctuation not bearing any grammatical load, and in the determination of prescribed sources of information. Such element of the entry as an international standard item number which has alpha-

numeric expression is also considered to be formalized.

The implementation of these trends in national cataloguing rules has already provided favourable conditions for the introduction of new technologies into information and bibliographic practice on the basis of modern electronics, exchange of bibliographic information on various data media and thus created the necessary prerequisites for including national systems into international systems of scientific and technical information.

In the Soviet Union the development of bibliographic description theory and the embodiment of its principles in normative-technical documents have been carried out, espesially in the last few years, towards the maximal rapproachment with international trends. In our country it has promoted creation of a number of GASNTI (State-run Computer-aided System of scientific and technical information) information systems compatible with are similar ones in foreign countries. Problems of standardization of bibliographic description were debated at the "SIBID — 1984" All-Union Conference (Systems of Standatdization in the spheres of Information, librarianship and editorial-publishing activities), plenary meetings of Interdepartmental Comission on Cataloguing and were mentioned in a number of special publications. However, it is important to mention that comprehensive reconciliation of national normative documents with international ones was not achieved. To a great extent it is explained by the inactive introduction of modern technologies, slow psychological reorientation of specialists for perception of international recommendations and qualitative short-comings in the typography of national printed materials.

Though the Soviet specialists more and more distinctly realize the necessity for maximal reconciliation of national rules with the world generally accepted recommendations we think that this problem should be solved during the forthcoming tevision of present standards in our country: GOST 7.1-84 "Bibliographic description of an item", GOST 7.16-79 "Bibliographic description of printed music", GOST 7.18-79 "Bibliographic description of cartographic materials", GOST 7.34-81 "Bibliographic description of graphic materials", GOST 7.40-82 "Bibliographic description of audiovisual materials".

We believe that two ways of modernizing national normative documents on bibliographic description are likely to be implemented on the basis of harmonizing general and specific requirements. The first one is to preserve servies of state standards on the description of different types of documents (by analogy with series of the ISBD recommendations). The second way is to work out a uniform standard, containing the most general requirements for the description of an item of all types like it's determined by the ISBD(G). In the last case detailed provisions will be incorporated in the National Code of Rules and methodic handbooks.

Comparison of national and international requirements of standard bibliographic description made it possible to reveal principally new approaches. The most important requirement is to bring the information given in the entry to direct and precise conformity with the information contained in the item and thus to eliminate the practice of subjective evaluation as well as changes and corrections of objective data. First of all it concern the problem of sequence of information inside each separate element (for example, inside the statement of responsibility, edition statement etc.). Moreover it is expedient to reject the division of statements inside the element into main and minor ones and to agree with international recommendations on keeping the sequence of data present at the prescribed source of information inside the very item.

It is also necessary to show more precisely the location of publication statement in the edition. To that end it is intended to use on a broader scale the notes where one can specify the source of information from inside the entry and place a number of statements not mentioned at the prescribed for them source of information. The more consequent use of conventional punctuation mark "square brackets" will contribute to this task.

We think that the standardization of the publication statement location both at the national and international levels will make it possible to ease and above all to speed up and cheapen processing of the documents, the flow of which rapidly increases. For example, the uniformed typography of the title list solves the problem of choosing the title proper. The problem is rather acute today because the title proper is the main element of the bibliographic description diring transition from one information retrieval system to another. This will lead to an increase of requirements to publishing houses and bodies which must design printed materials in accordance with prescribed standards. To this end GOST 7.4-86 "Editions. Publication statement" was implemented in the USSR and the international standard on typography of book title list is now being revised.

Nowdays, despite the ISBD recommendations, method of amending information enclosed in the publication is rather often used in the national practice with respect to erroneous data and various misprints in the edition. To our mind, the principle of the "International Standard Description" according to which all errors and misprints are reproduced and necessary explanations are given in the entry, to a great extent, corresponds to the aimes of identification.

We suppose that the introduction of the international principles into national practice can create necessary prerequisites for transition to more operative document processing technology — laser readout from the edition and data input into computer. It's necessary to specify from new positions also the framework of an entry. The list of its elements established by the GOST 7.1-84 should be supplemented by the "general material designation" element, which is widely used in the international practice to generally characterize data media (e.c. printed text, microfiche, graphic, map, film, machine-readable data file). This will enable us to incorporate into one data array the information on the document present at various media. It will also indicate to the user the degree of availability of

the information contained in the document and the necessity to use specific technical means to read, look through or listen to it. It's expedient to choose national terms for the "general material designation" element equivalent to those that have been already used at the international level. One should use the terms that characterize both the general class of the material and the subclasses, depending on the structure of the concrete information array. For a homogeneous array it's advisable to have more fractional division (e.c. in a sound recordings array — the division into gramophone records, magnetic tapes); in a heterogeneous array it's enough to define the general class of the material (e.c. sound recording, microform, printed text).

There is an urgent task to specify the status of a number of elements in the entry. One should determine the obligation to enclose the first statement of responsibility (the author's statement) despite its presence in the heading. This will enable the identification of other title information, placed in every information arrays that use or don't use the heading (catalogue, bibliographic and synoptic publications etc.). According to the international practice one should solve the problem of the possibility to give the name of only one author (instead of two or three) in the heading.

One has also to introduce the "International Standard Number" as a compulsory element into all types of bibliographic descriptions (including the analytic one). Its role essentially increases to connection with the future development of international and national systems of reference service oriented at the operative search of the item according to the ISSN, ISBN or other numbers given to it. This should be taken into consideration.

The perfection of the existent in the country system of normative and technical documents in the sphere of bibliographic description is possible only the basis off close coordination of efforts between libraries of different departmental subordination as well as institutions of scientific and technical information and publishing houses. To a great extent this activity is carried out by the Interdepartmental Comission on Cataloguing (ICC) that has been operating for more than 70 years on public principles in the Lenin's state Library.

In new conditions of practice and cooperation we think that its main task is to promote the development of researches in the sphere of bibliographic description and adjacent problems as well as the introduction of their results into the practice of libraries and other institutions of the country on the basis of the international experience.

Among questions that need to be thoroughly interpreted and approbated one can also single out the unificaftion of abbreviations, word combinations and the adaption of present rules of bibliographic description to traditional large alphabetic card catalogues. A separate problem is the unification ot the headings. Their importance significantly increasess in the conditions of using reference and information arrays in machine-readable form. That's why it's necessary to brisk up creation of the united national bank of authoritative reference data containing official forms of names of persons and corporate bodies occuring in the heading.

It's supposed that a great work on revising national normative documents in the sphere of bibliographic description will be started in 1992. The main stage of the activity is the unification of bibliographic description ready for the use in the computer-aided information-bibliographic system both at national and international levels. In this connection the distribution of progressive technologies of bibliographic processing of documents on the basis of computers becomes the primary task. The real use of such aids will make it possible to evaluate practical point of introducing innovations aimed at raising effectiveness of bibliographic search and widening information capabilities of reference and bibliographic service, into the methods of bibliographic description.

The Lenin State Library has started to introduce new information technologies. It should be mentioned that two trends dominate — creation of large data banks on the basis of minicomputers insuring teleaccess mode to them and local workstations by using personal computers. Several tasks are carried out in the computer-aided mode, they are: processing and forming of entries for new accessions of foreign publications, maps and synopsises theses; printing of catalogue cards by laser printer; Registration of new accessions processed by the computer; issuing of union cataligues of foreign maps, printed music and bibliographic indexes on "Culture and Art" subject; acquisition of national periodical etc.

The reorganization of the System of Standardization in the Sphere of Information, Librarianship and Editorial-publishing Activities (SIBID) in the USSR is a step towards the use of international standards. Technical Committee 191 "Scientific and technical information, librarianship and publishing" was formed; the structure of the TC191 which consists of a number of subcommittees, was made nearly equal to the structure of ISO/TC46. The new Technical Program of TC191 for 1991-1995 has been approved. It includes the working out and revision of 40 themes of state standsrds. For example, 18 out of 49 issued by the ISO/TC46 international standards were introduced into home practice and 27 standards are intended to be introduced.

The Program also envisages the revision of the most important standards, they are: GOST "SIBID. Bibliographic description of the item. General requirements and rules of description", GOST "SIBID. Presentation of a name of a person or body in the heading and reference", GOST "SIBID. Commenication format for the exchange of bibliographic data o magnetic tape. Contents of the record". In view of the importance and interconnection of these themes there was adopted a decision to create a special purpose intercommittee group for their elaboration.

Soviet specialists engaged in the information processing processes pay constant attention to the development of the UBICUM Program. We think it logical to develop the Program in two main direc-

tions — the elaboration of international standard bibliographic descriptions and manual of authority and reference records. However, after the Conference in Stockholm the problem of creating simplified description on the basis of the ISBD was included into the Program of the Section. The necessity to solve this problem was well-grounded in a number of reports on the perspectives of creating reduced bibliographic records for the national and international exchange of bibliographic data.

In this respect I consider the report by Oivind Berg (Norway) under the title "Current Problems with MARC/ISBD — Formats in Relation to Online Public Access of Bibliographic Information" to be most interesting.

These problems are undoubtedly solvable only on the basis of mutual efforts and united resources. In the near future Soviet specialists will have to direct their efforts and energy to adapting new trends of the UBCIM Program to the Soviet practice with an aim to use it as effectively as it is possible in our country.

As regards the "Recommendations on form and structure of the corporate body heading", worked out in 1980, the proposals of the Dutch Comission on Cataloguing to revise this document are highly urgent in the light of sharp expansion of on-line catalogues.

I consider the problem of introducing the ISBD directly into the home practice to be highly important and perspective; the improved and agreed texts of the ISBD (printed music), the ISBD (machine-readable data files), the ISBD (early printed books) that are being published in the K.G.Saur Publishing House are especially actual. Representatives of the Interdepartmental Comission on Cataloguing and the Lenin State Library have performed some work on getting ready examples for these ISBD projects. The Bureau ot the USSR ICC considered the question of organizing in Moscow the Coordination Centre to translate the UBICUM recommendations and publications into Russian. There was adopted a decision that such centre is necessary, so as the Lenin State Library is the ICC base it will be responsible for the fulfilment of this work. Priorities were determined and principles and necessary terms for getting permission to translate were also discussed. Publications of the ISBD(M), ISBD(S), ISBD(NBM), ISBD(CD), ISBD(CF) were chosen as primary tasks of publishing Russian texts of the ISBD probably in 1991. The corresponding address was written and sent to the Leader of the UBCIM Program Mrs.M.F.Plassard in February 1991.

Greeting the members of the Permanent Committee of the IFLA Section on Cataloguing, members of the Section as well as guests of the highly competent and representative library community gathered here I would like to express approval of the aims and tasks of principle of the new Medium-term Program of the IFLA Section on Cataloguing for 1992-1997.

I'd like to express hope that Soviet specialists who made a certain contribution to the elaboration of the ISBD, documents on the uniform headings of the entry, lists of the largest cities of the world etc. will be able to participate actively in future in the implementation of the Section's Program.

Taking into consideration the desire of the Section's Leadership as well as the fact that two tasks in the Medium-term Program are connected with the practice of description in many types, we prepared materials on the spacific character of the bibliographic description in different languages in the Lenin State Library. However, we think that this problem is a subject to a separate analytic research and hope for professional recommenations of the Section on Cataloguing and UBCIM Program.

Finno–Ugric peoples and languages: The finnish Uralica database and its international connections

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Abstract

The Uralic language family includes the Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic languages, which are nowadays spoken by about 25 million people as their main language. The majority of whom live in northern Eurasia. The material and non-material cultural level of these peoples is high, and their history goes back about 6000 years. The oldest written texts date from the 13th century.

The five-year project between the Academy of Finland and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is, with the help of ADP, cataloguing research about the Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic languages, peoples and cultures. The work will also be Published as a printed bibliography *Bibliographica Studiorum Uralicorum 1917–1987*. Material is being collected from the following fields : linguistics, folkloristics, archaeology and literary research. The project has in many ways taken into account the international use of the material and automatic information exchange. Cataloguing and classification are based on international standards and subject descriptors, which are given both in the national language and English.

The languages and peoples of the progect are studied in many countries in which these languages are not spoken. The exchange of research data requires the drawing up of an international documentation system which also has to be continuously updated. It has been decided to concentrate principally on linguistics in the follow-up project, because the significance of linguistics has always been considered very central in cultural research.

I. Finno–Ugric peoples, languages and cultures

For a long time past, the field of the humanities has had numerous libraries and traditional book catalogues, and its bibliographical tradition is also strong. On the other hand, the tools and systems of data retrieval based on electronic media have gained a foothold in this field more slowly than in the natural sciences, engineering or medicine. The reasons have often been financial, but the short life span of ADP-based databases, which principally concentrate on rather recent material, has also had an effect. Researchers in the humanities require very old material from the point of view of academic history, whereas, for instance, in the field of technology, a knowledge of the most up-to-date material is of greatest urgency and importance from the research perspective.

However, in the present information flood, people in the field of the arts have also found themselves in a situation in which a thorough mastery of even a narrow specialized field demands more and more of the researcher's time, and so new methods have become vital them, too. Both traditional bibliographies and modern information systems are helping to realize the operational idea expressed in the general theme of our congress "Libraries and culture". They are important to all those requiring information, not only researchers. They offer an overal picture of publications in a certain field both to meet the needs of science and practical life and through libraries they open the road to the very sources of culture.

I am going to present the data management system of uralistic research, with its international connections.This field of research is narrow with respect to the whole field of international research in the humanities, but profound and significant from the perspective of those peoples and cultures which are the object of its research.

These peoples speak or have spoken a language belonging to the Uralic language family as their principal language. Most of these are spoken in northern Eurasia, and the Hungarian-speaking area in the Carpathian Basin is the southernmost limit of the group.

The Uralic languages can be grouped as follows:

1 Finno-Urgic languages

1.1 Finnic (=Baltic-Finnic) languages: Finnish, Karelian, Ingrian, Vepsian, Votian, Estonian, Livonian

1.2 Lapp (=Sápmi)

1.3 Mordvin: Erza, Moksha

1.4 Cheremis (=Mari): Western Cheremis, Meadow Cheremis, Eastern Cheremis

1.5 Permic languages: Zyryan (=Komi-Zyryan), western Permyak (=Komi-Permyak), Eastern Permyak (=Komi-Yazva), Votyak (=Udmurt)

1.6 Ugric languages

1.6.1 Ob-Ugric languages: Ostyak (=Hanty), Vogul (=Mansi)

1.6.2 Hungarian

2 Samoyedic languages: Yurak (=Nenets), Yenisey Samoyed (=Enets), Tavgi Samoyed (=Nganasan), Ostyak Samoyed (=Selkup), Kamas, Mator, Taigi, Karagas.

The high spiritual and material level of culture which the uralic peoples have achieved during their 600-year history is reflected in their art, folklore, mythology, folk religions and thoughts, ways of life and livelihood. The oldest written texts date to the 13th century.

The international information system which I shall present includes literary references to the scholarly output of Finnish and Soviet archaeologists, researchers of folklore and folk beliefs, ethnomusicologists, anthropologists, ethnologists, linguists and literary researchers of the Uralic peoples, languages and cultures. It is clear that historical research in particular is part of the system but in this case it has not been included.

II. The international information system of Uralistics

In 1987, the Academy of Finland and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR started a five-year project whose aim is to create a database for uralistic research and to produce printed bibliographies. The fields included are archaelogy, ethnology and folkloristics, linguistics and literary research. The project will come be an end in 1992. In practice, there are two parallel projects, which are being implemented by the Helsinki University Library and INION (Institut naucnoj informacii po obscestvennym naukam), the Research Institute of the Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The common goals are the international exchange of information in a form readable by computer, a database intended for public use and a traditional printed bibliography. The work is being implemented in such a way that national materials are recorded separately, but using common principles in a form adapted to electronic data exchange. A database and a printed bibliography is being ouput from the ADP files (in Finland "Uralica"; in the Soviet Union, the material is in INION's social science register). The printed material will give to an extensive, fourpart work divided according to subject, called "Bibliographia Studiorum Uralicorum 1917-1987", in which the Finnish and Russian material is in parallel volumes. In all, there will be about 30,000 references to literature, and the total number of pages of the printed bibliography will number about 2,500, of which approximately one quarter will be indices.

An international editorial board acts as the project's supreme administrative organ. Both countries have different editors-in-chief and editorial boards for the various fields. The project does not have a joint international financial system, instead the Academy of Finland and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR are funding their countries parts separately from one another.

The principles and objectives of the collection, analysis, recording and end result of the material in Finland and the Soviet Union are as uniform as possible, which requires a great deal of cooperation. The main aim has been to follow international standards and to attain an end result suitable for broad international use both in data retrieval and exchange.

The project being presented has, in many ways, benefited from the developmental work in the bibliographic field which Finnish libraries have carried out intensively since the mid 1970s. The Uralistic international information system was linked to an already well-functioning output system in Finland. An extensive information service system had has become established in the Soviet institute. Because the solutions made in Finland are more clearly based on international recommendations then the Soviet ones, they were approved as the basis of the joint project.

The standards of the ISBD (International Standard Bibliographic Description) are the base for the description of the bibliography in the cataloguing of the material. Headings are in AACR 2 Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules) form. The form of data transfer of automatic data processing structurally follows the international record form standard which is a MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloguing) form based on ISO (International Standard Organization) 2709.

Several systems are used in the description of the material. Because in Finland material on uralistics is in a broad national database classified according to Universal Decimal Classification, it has to be used in this form, even if as a very low classification. For the printed bibliography, a classification suitable for the material has had to be made, because UDC did not suit it as such. Subject descriptors can be considered the most important means of depicting the contents from the point of view of

the users of the databases and bibliographies.

For the indexing of the material of the uralistic information system, experts have drawn up lists of subject descriptors in a thesaurus-like form according to the four academic fields covered. Especially in this connection, the project has cooperated very closely with the academic community, as was also the case when the principles for limiting the material were determined. More than one hundred researchers have worked on terminological questions and have made proposals on the extent to which their own field should be included in the material.

The differences between the Finnish and Soviet research traditions are reflected both in the vocabulary and in the classification of the printed bibliography. There are plenty of common words in the subject descriptors, but both countries have also the terminology required by their own national material.

The bases of the vocabularies have been the specialized vocabularies drawn up separately from one another, the subject catalogues of libraries, encyclopaedias, the indices of researches, etc. In Finland the "Common Finnish subject descriptors" intended for use in all Finnish libraries has also been followed.

Although the project has only been bilateral, the goal has always been considered a wider group of international users. For this reason, in addition to Finnish and Russian terms, the aim has been to find English equivalents of the subject descriptors. Lists of common terms have been gathered at thorough negotiations, and their Finnish, Russian and English equivalents have been agreed on. Because the Estonian Institute of Language and Literature has played a significant role in the project, work on subject descriptors has also been done in Estonian. With the expansion in international contacts, the translation of the terminology into German and Hungarian is also in hand.

Despite the common international base, the descriptor lists have, however, been left open so that terminology required by national research can easily be added to them. The goal is considered to be extensive international use, and for that reason all terms have been given an English equivalent as well as one in the national language. Moreover, in the Finnish database, the titles of pieces of research have also been translated into English, if a suitable English, French or German title or name of a summary was not otherwise available. Hopes have also been expressed that abstracts might be added to the files, however, this has proved impossible owing to the vast size of the work involved.

III. Continuing the project and widening international cooperation

When the Finnish-Soviet project comes to an end in 1992, a broad reference material of humanistic literature over a period of 70 years will have been collected both in electronic form and as a large printed bibliography. However, these results demand that the work be continued and expanded. Discussions regarding new international cooperation have already been begun.

At the symposium organized in Finland in 1989 and at the Finno-Ugrian Congress in Hungary in 1990, the future of an international information system of uralistics was planned, and the planning of a broad linguistic database was decided on. In the introduction to the Bibliographia Studiorum Uralicorum (part 1 p. XVI) it is stated that: "The volume of research concerning the Uralic languages and peoples, their ethnology, literature and folklore as well as anthropology and archaeology has grown greatly over past decades and has spread as well to countries in which the Uralic languages have never been spoken. During the past 70 years, the growth of research in the field has been especially notable in the Soviet Union, Finland and Hungary, but important research centres have also been established in other countries, e. g. Sweden, Norway, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Austria, Italy, France, Great Britain, The United States, Canada and Japan. A field that has become so international in its readership and contributions requires a modern and comprehensive information and documentation system". On a national level in Finland, all the specialized fields in the Uralica database are now being continuously monitored and analysed into the files. This work has been split up between the libraries of the academic institutes of each specialist field.

In addition to the international linguistic database project, there are discussions among Finnish specialist circles about national and international cooperation in general. Subjects of the debate have been questions of defining material, the development of subject descriptors, the depth of classification and the connections of Finnish bibliographical activities to international databases.

The following matters require a thorough clarification and common usage: problems of transliteration, the combining of different orthographic systems in the same database, multilingual normative files of name forms (personal names, names of communities, standardized titles), multilingual thesauri and their connections to numerical classification systems, the conversion of old catalogues manually drawn up into a form required by automatic data processing, the significance and contents of cataloguing in publication entries and the exploitation of bibliographical work done elsewhere. International agreements will also have to be drafted and questions of copyright will have to be resolved.

Cooperation between the academic community and the library and information service field will be especially emphasized. It is vital that international standards are obeyed in order to ensure the exchangeability of information and that good thesauri are developed. The goal is also to see that subject descriptors of contents are printed in academic publications in the humanities, and that the main titles of publications contain the essential facts describing the contents.

Emil Nestor Setälä, an important linguistic researcher and member of parliament, was influential in Finland early this century. He particularly stressed the role of Finno-Ugrian linguistic research as cultural research, because ancient cultural periods were opened up through research of language. Through language, it is possibile to discover folk memories and folk poetry. The influence of both East and West are united in Finland, and this gives us a wide viewpoint.

As "the memory of nations", libraries of all countries have an immeasurably important role as promoters of ever more lively international cultural contacts.

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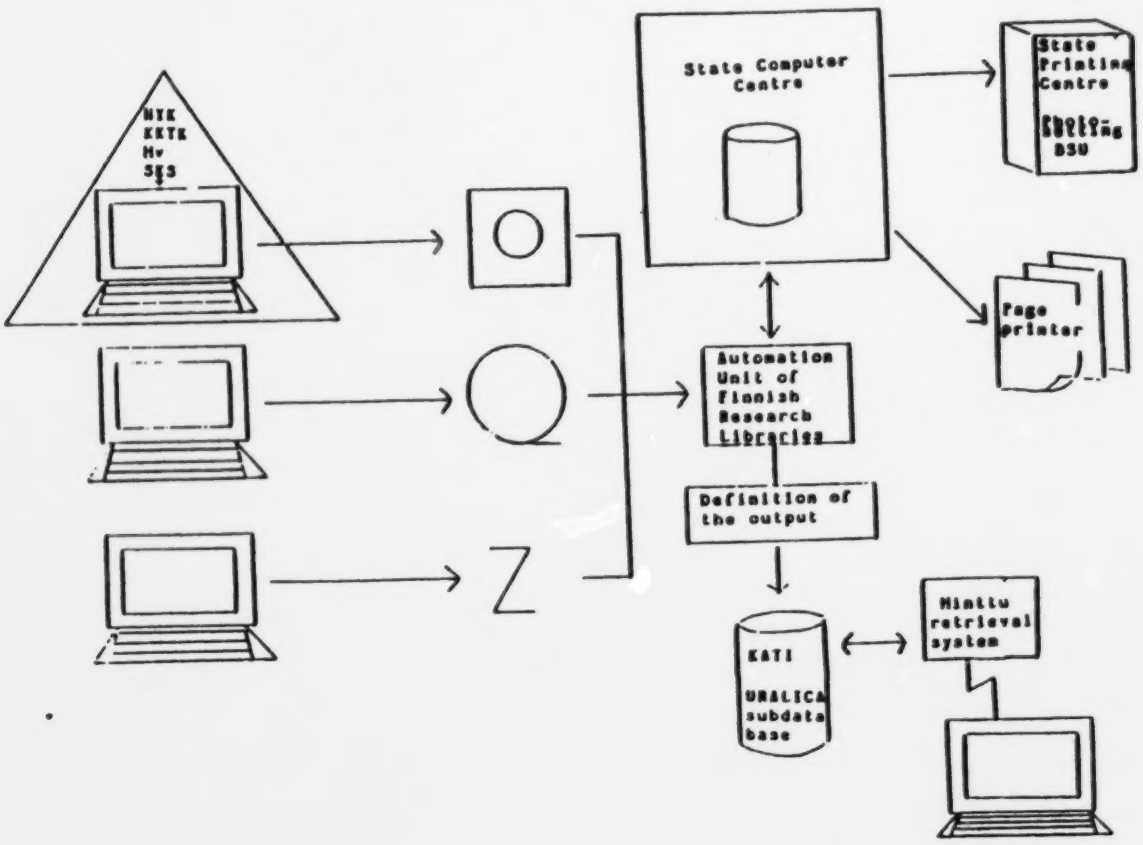
ORGANIZATION CHART OF FINLAND

1. Financing and administration: Academy of Finland
Helsinki University Library

2. Joint organs: International editorial council
Finnish editorial council
Executive group of the Finnish project
Executive boards of the disciplines

3. Implementation:

3.1 Collecting, analysis and input of data 3.2 Data processing 3.3. Output of data



HYK : Helsinki University Library
KETK: Finnish Research Centre for Domestic Languages
Hy : National Board of Antiquities
KSK : Finnish Literature Society
. : other institutions, e.g. the following institutes of the University of Helsinki:
the Department of Archaeology, and
the Department of Finnish Literature

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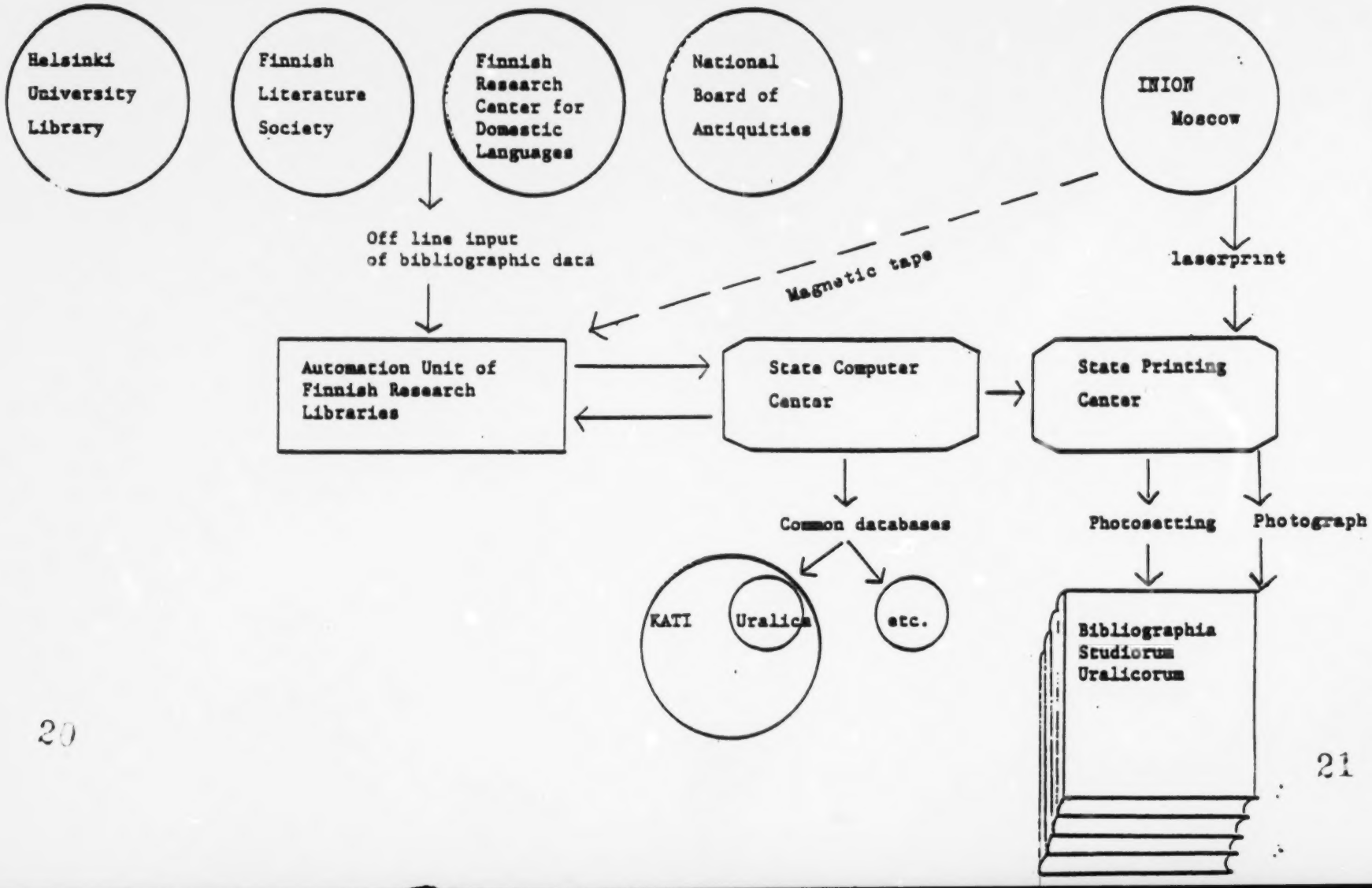

Indexing and Retrieving Special Materials in Online Catalogues

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Abstract

The indexing and display of the bibliographic record and its related headings should be of greater concern to the cataloguers who create them. For materials other than the printed book the indexing and display of information in online catalogues is not adequate to provide proper access to the materials.

As the previous paper I delivered at an IFLA conference marked the beginning of my service in this organization the paper tobay marks the conclusion of my IFLA work. It is appropriate that in both of these papers I have come before you to remind you of the complexities and issues facing the librarian whose materials range beyond those of printed book and booklike serial publications.

Today I would like to focus your attention on the problems that arise in the indexing and display of bibliographic data in the online database for what you will probably most readily understand as non-book materials. During the past eight years the Standing Committee on Cataloguing has been most supportive of efforts to more adequately describe these materials within the context of the program for an International Standard Bibliographic Description or ISBD. This descriptive process does tend to try to find ways of making analogies between materials which are very unlike in their form. But with the second edition of the ISBDs greater recognition has been given to the need for descriptions that mirror the materials being described. The intention of the ISBD program was to standardize descriptions so that they could be exchanged internationaily while leaving it to cataloguing agencies to formulate the method for providing access to these descriptions. Most cataloguing systems have developed a normative way of adding points of access to ISBD bibliographic descriptions.

What happens to the records we create once we push the done button? How many of us have taken an active role in assuring that the way our carefully constructed data is displayed to the public makes sense of our efforts. Are the headings we expend so much time verifying linked to the bibliographic data in displays that help the users find what they seek? The problems that arise from this process are twofold. One has to do with the relationship of the headings or access points to the bibliographic data for which they provide access and the other with which elements of the bibliographic data are required by a user to distinguish the particular manifestation from any other manifestation of the work.

The entry point for users of online catalogues to the bibliographic description usually comes in the form of headings with a few elements of the bibliographic description appended. The index screens which represent a search result when multiple hits result from the search question may or may not reveal sufficient information to the user to assist in finding the desired bibliographic item. The elements which are chosen for these displays can bring the user close to the material sought or provide a bewildering array that turns users away. These elements are in the first instance dependent on which fields are indexed by the system. It is not possible to assume that just because data has been thoughtfully entered by the cataloguer the system will index it or index it meaningfully. It is often difficult to find out what fields are indexed by a given system and how those indexed fields are displayed in relationship to one another.

Another element that governs the users ability to narrow in on the desired material is the sort of search strategies that are allowed by the system. Must the searches be truncated as for example they have traditionally been in OCLC, or can the user choose how much of a name or title to search on. Will the system allow truncation of search strings? Will it allow for search strategies involving Boolean operators.

Users of library catalogs often need more information about a bibliographic item than a single heading, a truncated title and a date of publication can provide. They may need to see at least two headings and the form or medium of the item in order to determine that they are close to finding what they want. They need in the end to get beyond the index screen. If however the number of entries they must wade through is too large they will leave in discouragement rather than complete their search.

In most automated systems the indexing and display of records is not governed by the format of the materials being described. This leads to uniform indexing and display of records contained in the database. While this may economically attractive it usually leaves users of non-book materials with less than satisfactory access to their material. For the purposes of this paper I shall try to stay away

from describing the problems of any one system. I believe that the problems I will discuss below are relatively universal. A few of the many systems I have seen have provided solutions to some of the problems. Many of the solutions are less than adequate for the user's needs.

Let me begin with a few illustrative examples:

1) the relationship of the statement of reponsibility to the title proper. For a book the most common multiple relationships are generaly not impeded by relating each statement of responsiblity directly to the title proper. One author is equal to another in books with joint authorship and an illustrator is often as related to the title as the authors are. In the case of a translator questions can and should be raised. Does the user not need to have the author of the text as well as its title to fully understand the relationship of the translator to the work? At least this seems to be the prevalent notion. Most of the online public catalogues I have used do not show this relationship in their index level displays. When the search results are numerous this results in user frustration.

2) when uniform titles are not used consistently in cataloguing, for example when they are not assigned because the title on the publication is "virtually" identical with the univorm title that would be assigned then the indexes in most systems separate the various iterations of a work in the display clustering those with uniform titles in a separate part of the list from those without, because they more highly structured format of the uniform title indexes differently. At the same time redundantly displaying both the uniform title and the transcribed title in the index is not helpful to the user who often cannot understand why multiple similar title index lines result in the same bibliographic record.

3) for a sound recording of a musical work the relationship of the performer to the work is more complex. In some cases, western art music being the most obvious, the tradition of non-distinctive form and genre titles is coupled with a multiplicity of recorded versions often with a multiplicity of performers. The library user wants to find a specific work performed as often as not by a specific performer. If the search of the online catalogue retrieves the performer's name linked to the title without the name of the composer being displayed then often enough we have not provided adequate information for the user. If the display does not indicate the format of the item then we have required that this user take extra steps to find the desired item. This is generally not a fault of the cataloguing practices but rather a problem in the display of the material retrieved in a search.

4) displays which link uniform titles to transcribed titles without any visible authorship present another problem. Searching under the title *Stabat mater* in one online catalogue produced a very unilliminating list of 56 title hits unlinked to any author statements. What is a user to make of this. True if Boolean and keyword searching had been available to the user a more refined search result could have been achieved. But perhaps the user has come with the question whose settings of the Stabat mater does this collection hold?

5) systems which are unable to link separately catalogued component parts present yet another set of problems. Cataloguers who choose to catalogue sungle physical items containing multiple works with separate bibliographic records are following an appropriate cataloguing strategy. If the online circulation system is not properly designed however it may be nearly impossible to link these separate bibliographic records effectively in it.

6) many primary level search results do not allow the patron to differentiate the medium of the material even at the level if the General Material Designator. This can result in unnecessarily large, frustrating search results.

7) When the search result is from an added entry field (7xx) with an associated title added entry (subfield t), it is nit useful to display that name field in conjunction with the title belonging to the main or first entrty (240 or 245 field).

Because of unhappy experiences that music librarians were having with the developing online systems, the Subcommittee on Library Automation of the Music Library Association published in September, 1986,[1] a document outlining the automation requirements for music information. Offprints were sent to all known turnkey vendors and to automation consultants. To date, some five years after its publication I am not aware that any vendor has used these recommendations to guide revisions to its system. The usual reason given is that the music library community is to small, better read as without financial influence.

Many of the issues that the MLA raised are not unique to the display of music bibliographic records. They refer to access to any materials whose creation involves what I will call complex relationships. Relationships which might suggest a hierarchy — performer to composer to title is one but there are many other similar strings. Similar sorts of problems result when long corporate headings are truncated in index displays so that the name of the actual issuing body does not appear. Again the titlles are often indistinct enough and the result is a perplexed user.

It has been proposed by some that in the context of the machine environment the role of the main entry as a concept should be reopened. That the need to hang the work on the first or most important person or body concerned with the creation of the work becomes irrelevant in the organization of the bibliographic data within the memory of the computer. This may indeed be correct for

some forms of publication. I question whether it can be universally applied, however. As a music librarian I find it most difficult to imagine the unlinking of the unlinking of the composer from the myriad generic titles common to the body of art works that I am responsible for.

Think of the lengths to which we have had to go to qualify the often generic journal titles once we decided that the bodies who issue rhem could not be considered their authors. In a large collection it has become a real challenge to find many of these titles in the .OPAC. While the key title or place of publication may serve to distinguish one bibliographic description from another in the eyes of the cataloguer these data elements are rarely among those brought by the patron to the search. This problem has not been made any easier by the fact that most of us live with a catalogue containing a variety of catologuing practices. Few if any libraries have the luxury of going beyond updating headings when converting older cataloguing into machine readable form.

Some of the problems we face are inherent in the desing of the data carrier. The fact that the first uniform title for a bibliographic record is carried in a separate, but unlinked field in many MARC formats, while all subsequent uniform titles are carried inlinked fields presents indexing problems for most computer systems. The author/title main entry often does not index in a consistent way with the same author/title as an added entry. And yet in the context of cataloguing sound recordings this is a frequent situation.

The fact that many systems truncate the display to the public in such a way that the relationship of a heading to the bibliographic record it displays with may be totally obscured does not seem to trouble the system designers. Often enough in the fullest bibliographic display avialable to the user of the OPAC the relationship of the access point searched to the displayed record is not revealed. What is the user to make of this?

The fact multiple versions of a work are frequently displayed in reverse chronological order *may* be fine for the seeker of books it is extremely unhelpful when the bulk of the editions have been issued without publication dates and where the date of publication is not in any case the distinguishing factor the user brings to a search. No one other than an ardent operaphile will know the date of issuance of a particular recording of Aida. Nor will many users know the conjectural publication date of an Eulenburg study score.

Few, if any, systems arrange numerical data numerically. It usually sort sin the ASCII string so that all numbers beginning with the digit one precede all numbers beginning with the digit two. So for example Symphony no. 1 is followed by no 10 is followed by no. 2. The user usually finds this arrangemnt bewildering. Another problem with numbers arises from the lack of consistency between systems about where titles beginning with numbers are displayed, at the beginning or the end of a search result or in their alphabetic place because the system has secretly spelled out the word for the number in indexing it.

I believe that it is necessary to bring these issues to this forum, because I think it is increasingly important that cataloguers be aware of how the data they enter is displayed in the online publuc catalogue. In the days of the card catalogues, the cataloguer was in full charge of how headings were displayed and indexed. We usually set the filing systems. This authority has now been relinquished to the system designers. They often make decisions without fully consulting either the public service sector or the cataloguing sector of the library. Both of these sectors suffer when display results are inadequate. Cataloguing codes need to be revised in the light of the indexing provided by the computer systems. But this must be done in such a way that no one system is priviledged. We need to do a lot more transaction analysis so that we can get a rather firmer handle on the way materials are accessed. And based on these studies we need to devise schemes in conjunction with the system designers that will provide users with efficient access to the materials we hold. Catalogues, whatever their form are sophisticated tools. Patrons need instruction to use them well. But what I am trying to articulate today is that at this point many of the systems we are given can not be used well. They are inherently deficient.

I would hope thet pressure can be brought on the systems designers to modify systems so that they serve all of the users of a library. In order to achieve this librarians must clearly articulate the modes of access for different forms of materials in the collection. This will require a dialogue between those who work in the technical service arena and those who are on the public service end of the chain.

1 "Automation Requirements for Music Information," by Lenore Coral, et al., Music Library Association *Notes* v.43, no.1 (September, 1986) p.14-18.

La bibliographie nationale comme temoin d'une memoire nationale

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RESUME

Quelques constatations servent de point de départ à la réflexion: le recensement des documents ne peut se substituer aux documents eux-mêmes, mais témoigne de leur existence; toute mémoire nationale s'appuie sur une collection nationale nécessitant un inventaire raisonné pour être exploitable par le public; la bibliographie nationale recense sans porter de jugement de valeur, jugement qui viendra avec le temps pour définir le patrimoine.

Il est démontré ensuite que les objectifs de la bibliographie nationale, tels que définis par le CBU, ne font d'elle que le témoin privilégié d'une parties eulement de la mémoire nationale et que, pour des raisons économiques, elle ne réussit pas toujours à jouer pleinement ce rôle. Mais la technologie du futur fera peut-être de la bibliographie nationale un témoin de meilleure qualité d'une mémoire nationale plus compléte.

En introduisant cette réflexion sur le rôle possible d'une bibliographie nationale, comme témoin d'une certaine mémoire nationale, il semble nécessaire d'expliciter d'abord certains points pour lever toute ambiguïté: la bibliographie nationale quels que soient sa production et son contenu n'est pas, en elle-même, la émoire nationale. Il ne faut pas assimiler le stock et son inventaire. Les documents et l'information qu'ils continnent constituent une mémoire culturelle individuelle ou planétaire. Le recensement de ces documents ne remplace pas les documents eux-mêmes mais toute liste bibliographique témoigne de leur existence pour le présent et surtout pour l'avenir, en particulier si ces documents ont disparu: les fragments de catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'Alexandrie sont aussi révélateurs des connaissances de l'époque qu'un "inventaire après décès" est révélateur des objets de la vie quotidienne de son propriétaire même si aucun de ces objets ne subsiste. Mais en étant témoin, le recensement bibliographique peut aussi être un faux témoin: coquilles typographiques ou créations littéraires d'un Georges Pérec ou d'un Umberto Eco, nous connaissons tous ces fausses références bibliographiques que des amateurs têtus cherchent vainement à identifier. Il faut également penser tout de suite que la mémoire nationale est indissolublement liée à la collection nationale et que celle-ci n'est pas seulement une collection virtuelle, c'est avant tout une collection conservée qui a bénéficié des moyens adéquats d'une bonne conservation. Disserter sur le catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'Alexandrie est certes satisfaisant pour l'esprit mais combien plus profitable pour l'humanité aurait été la conservation et la transmission des documents eux-mêmes et de leur contenu et pas seulement de leurs titres. Cependant, la seule action de conservation crée une mémoire en vrac qui, si elle préserve pour nos descendants le plaisir de la décjuverte, est incompatible avec la masse des documents à conserver. Cette masse nécessite une mémoire organisée c'est-à-dire qui possède son recensement, son inventaire, grâce auquel une réelle exploitation par le public est possible.

Notons enfin que la mémoire culturelle n'est pas le patrimoine, ou encore que tout est mémoire mais que tout n'est pas patrimoine; la mémoire est un constat du culturel sans jugement de valeur, celui-ci étant apporté par le temps. Tout recensement bibliographique est alors témoin d'un fragment de mémoire et il est naturel de penser que la bibliographie nationale est un témoin de la mémoire nationale. Mais est-elle un témoin parmi d'autres, ou bien est-elle le témoin privilégié avant qui et sans qui il ne peut y avoir de mémoire? Est-ce son rôle? Est-elle seule à le tenir? Jouera-t-elle encore, et mieux, ce rôle dans l'avenir? Voilà quelques-unes des interrogations à l'origine des réflexions qui suivent.

1. La bibliographie nationale peut-elle être un témoin privilégié de la mémoire nationale?

La bibliographie nationale, telle que définie par le contrôle bibliographique universel, a moins de 20 ans; les plus anciennes bibliographies nationales ont moins de deux siècles. Et pourtant l'imprimerie existe depuis plus de cinq siècles et la liste bibliographique existe depuis l'Antiquité. Mais tant que le nombre de livres publiés était faible, géographiquement limité et que les lecteurs potentiels étaient peu nombreux, quelques individus, libraires ou amateurs, suffisaient à en dresser des listes

commerciales pour l'honnête homme intéressé qui possédait sa propre bibliothèque tandis que le pouvoir, royal ou ecclésiastique, dressait ses propres listes pour contrôle et censure.

Les pays de tradition éditoriale ancienne ont très tôt constitué diverses listes bibliographiques plus ou moins complètes mais tendant toutes au recensement de la production nationale. Par contre, il est à noter que, pour de nombreux pays de création politique comme de tradition éditoriale récentes, les listes bibliographiques rétrospectives qui les concernent prennent le plus souvent le pays comme sujet et ne cherchent nullement à s'appuyer sur la nationalité des documents qu'elles recensent.

Quoiqu'il en soit, avec le 19e siècle, sont arrivées les mutations et les accélérations irrévesi,les: diversification des types de documents désormais porteurs d'information autant que supports de distraction, croissance exponentielle du nombre de documents, auxquelles s'ajoute quelques décennies plus trad pour un grand nombre de pays la mutation culturelle de la civilisation du loisir et de la société de consommation. Le monde savant comme le monde culturel explosent; l'individu et sa mémoire ne peuvent plus faire face isolément, tout devient, et de plus en plus rapidement, objet d'étude après avoir été objet de consommation, la mémoire s'encombre, le patrimoine cherche sa définition...

Plus que jamais il faut des points de repères stables, des témoins organisés de cette mémoire collective qui ressemble de plus en plus à une nova. C'est en cela que les listes bibliographiques accèdent au rôle de témoins mais pas n'importe quelle liste: la liste de livres disponibles par exemple, même aussi organisée que les bases de données sophistiquées de Bowker ou Whitaker, témoigne d'une réalité mouvante, la disponibilité commerciale du document; elle témoigne donc dans l'instant et non dans l'éternité. C'est cette possibilité de témoigner pour l'éternité que l'application des principes du CBU a donné à la bibliographie nationale, lui permettant de devenir au moins au plan théorique le témoin privilégié recherché:

+ la bibliographie nationale est exhaustive par définition puisque, bénéficiant de l'application du dépôt légal, elle doit en être le reflet. Ainsi, on voit depuis les recommandations sur les législations de dépôt légal publiées par l'Unesco, un nombre toujours plus grand de types de documents susceptibles d'être soumis à dépôt tandis qu'un grand nombre de pays amendent leurs législations pour y introduire les nouveaux médias.

+ la bibliographie nationale est fiable par définition puisque, placée sous la responsabilité d'une agence bibliographique nationale, elle est un scientifique obligatoire dans le contexte bibliothéconomique national et international. Ainsi, en quinze ans, on est passé de 60 à 120 ou 130 pays disposant d'une bibliographie nationale prête à témoigner pour eux-mêmes et pour les autres pays de leur production éditoriale.

Donc le CBU a bien doté la bibliographie nationale de toute la panoplie du témoin. Mais comment faire pour que cette panoplie soit bien ajustée?

Certes théoriquement, la bibliographie nationale peut recenser tous les documents soumis à dépôt mais d'une part il y a toujours une grande période de flottement et de vide juridique quand apparaît un nouveau média (les CD ROM par exemple), d'autre part tous les médias, objets de dépôt, ne font pas l'objet d'un recensement et surtout, les législations de dépôt légal ou de copyright ne concernent le plus souvent, par le biais des éditeurs et des producteurs, que les documents commercialisés. Ce n'est que lorsque les obligations de dépôt s'appliquent également aux imprimeurs que les documents non commercialisés peuvent éventuellement figurer dans une bibliographie nationale. Mais la plupart du temps, tout le secteur non-commercial échappe aux recensements d'une agence bibliographique, qu'il s'agisse de littérature grise ou d'émission de télévision. Donc, les objectifs de la bibliographie nationale définis par le CBU ne font d'elle théoriquement que le témoin privilégié d'une partie de la mémoire nationale.

2. La bibliographie nationale est–elle réellement aujourd'hui un témoin privilégié dans le secteur que lui a défini le CBU

Un témoin n'est pas un contrôleur, c'est à l'avenir, nous l'avons dit de déterminer si la mémoire est aussi patrimoine; donc la bibliographie nationale doit recenser tout ce que lui fournit le dépôt légal. Elle ne doit effectuer aucun tri d'aucune sorte dans ce qu'elle doit recenser. Qu'en est-il actuellement? On peut aisément trouver des exemples où la bibliographie nationale ne reflète pas la totalité du dépôt légal pour trois sortes de raisons: soit par censure, soit par jugement de valeur, soit par manque de moyens. Il est inutile de développer ici les problèmes de censure. Quand ils subsistent, chacun s'accordera à dire qu'ils ne sont que des survivances d'un autre âge qui doivent disparaître.

Par contre dans un secteur sensible on doit s'interroger sur les problèmes posés par le recensement ou le non-recensement de documents faisant l'objet de procès entre auteurs ou éditeurs et de documents interdits à la vente ou voués à la destruction par décision juridique (et non pas politique). Aucune réflexion n'a été menée à ce sujet, il n'y a pas de recommandation internationale les concernant et les pratiques les plus diverses doivent exister sans que leurs principes figurent dans le fameux fascicule d'introduction de la bibliographie nationale recommandé par le Congrès de Paris de 1977 (et le plus souvent encore inexistant).

A côté de ces sélections de type accidentel, on trouve de plus en plus souvent une combinaison des deux autres cas: les agences n'ayant pas le personnel nécessaire pour traiter la masse de documents qui arrivent par dépôt, font des choix par types dedocuments déposés et à l'intérieur d'un type de documents par niveau ou centre d'intérêt.

Rappelons d'abord que si le CBU définit le dépôt légal comme le fondement de la bibliographie

nationale, il n'y a en général pas de lien juridique dans la plupart des pays entre l'obligation de dépôt et le recensement du document déposé dans une bibliographie.

Rappelons également pour ceux qui voient dans le CBU un concept utopique que celui-ci ne porte, toujours selon le Congrès de Paris de 1977 que sur "les monographies et publications en série y compris les publications officielles". C'est aussi volontairement le plus souvent pour des raisons historiques que certains pays ont choisi un recensement documentaire pour leur bibliographie nationale, s'efforçant de recenser avec plus ou moins de succès, non seulement l'édition nationale mais également l'ensemble des documents relatifs au pays. Si en raison de la masse de documents à recenser potentiellement la plupart des pays ne peuvent les suivre dans cette voie, il est certain qu'une collection nationale très pertinente est ainsi identifiée au fil des années.

Quoi qu'il en soit, le fait qu'il n'y ait pas de recensement bibliographique national pour tous les types de documents soumis à dépôt légal est bien la plupart du temps lié à un manque de moyens ou à une restriction de moyens. Mais parfois aussi lié au fait que la responsabilité du dépôt échoit selon les pays à des établissements différents. L'un des grands mérites de la série de l'Unesco "Les Services bibliographiques dans le monde" était justement de rassembler ce type d'information, disparu avec elle. On pouvait alors comprendre, en l'absence de fascicule d'introduction à bibliographie nationale, que par exemple le non-recensement des brevets ou des films était dû à l'existence d'organismes spécifiques, producteurs de leur propre recensement, alors que les ephemera étaient délibérement écartés de la bibliographie nationale, bien que soumis à dépôt.

Mais à l'intérieur de la catégorie de documents la plus répandue et la plus communément recensée, les livres, s'il y a choix dans une agence bibliographique c'est bien par jugement de valeur porté sur le document: on rejette ainsi, selon les cas, les collections populaires, les livres pour jeunes enfants, les manuels scolaires, les documents techniques, les cours de formation... Curieusement quand les équipes de catalogage pressées par l'urgence abandonnent le recensement de certaines monographies, d'autres équipes, sur d'autres crédits, parfois donc dans d'autres établissments deviennent à leur tour très exigeantes sur le recensement exhaustif d'autres médias.

Le Séminaire de Stockholm sur les notices bibliographiques (août 1990) a éclairé une facette de ce paradoxe: dans un contexte de contraintes économiques grandissantes certaines agences bibliographiques traversent des crises auxquelles elles cherchent à faire face, en sacrifiant éventuellement une partie de certaines missions jugées trop coûteuses. La bibliographie nationale n'est donc pas toujours, pour des raisons économiques, le témoin privilégié de la partie de la mémoire nationale qui la concerne.

3. Peut-on penser que la technologie du futur, plus ou moins proche, fera de la bibliographie nationale un témoin de meilleure qualité d'une mémoire nationale plus complète?

La technologie documentaire a déjà fait d'énormes progrès depuis presque 20 ans. La bibliographie nationale a-t-elle fait des progrès grâce à elle? On le sait maintenant l'automatisation ne résout pas tout et elle coûte cher: si la base de données est devenue indispensable pour la gestion de masses, l'échange de bandes magnétiques prôné en 1973 pour une information mutuelle des agences ne semble pas avoir été mis en exploitation de manière significative!

Quoi qu'il en soit aujourd'hui et plus encore demain, la bibliographie nationale doit résoudre un nouveau problème: elle doit s'ouvrir à de nouveaux médias qui sont la plupart du temps des produits électroniques et elle est elle-même devenu un produit électronique, c'est-à-dire le dernier-né-mais pour combien de temps? - des support modernes.

Comme témoin d'une mémoire qui se constitue, la bibliographie nationale s'inscrit dans son temps: il ne peut plus être question maintenant de la limiter au recensement que lui fixait son étymologie (byblos = le livre), même si, comme nous l'avons vu, l'obligation de dépôt légal de nouveaux médias est toujours très en retard sur leur commercialisation, et même si les normes de description des documents correspondants sont elles aussi très tardivement établies. Depuis que le monopole du papier comme support d'information est révolu, un recensement bibliographique comme tout autre document est indissociable de l'appareil de lecture que nécessite son support: sur microfiche, sur bande magnétique, sur CD ROM, il ne sera exploitable comme mémoire que si l'on a conservé également cet appareil ou que si l'on a résolu le transfert des données sur un autre support comme on fait depuis longtemps le repiquage des disques 78 tours. En simplifiant on peut dire que l'apport principal de la technologie actuelle à la bibliographie nationale est la simplification de sa gestion et l'optimisation de sa réutilisation par d'autres établissements que l'agence productrice.

Toutefois aujourd'hui encore, signaler un document dans une bibliographie nationale ce n'est ni le traiter physiquement ni le conserver, fonctions qui sont celles d'une bibliothèque et non plus seulement d'une agence bibliographique. On risque à tout moment la rupture du lien entre la mémoire et son témoin par destruction ou autodestruction du document signalé.

On peut évidemment rêver une solution drastique au tryptique recensement-traitement-conservation en transformant chaque bibliographie nationale en collection nationale par la numérisation de l'écrit, de l'image et du son, le témoin de la mémoire devenant lui-même cette mémoire. Mais, pour rester dans des schémas plus classiques, on peut plus simplement proposer d'optimiser les signalements.

Pas question de rouvrir la querelle description complète ou description allégée. On dit en français "un dessin vaut mieux qu'un long discours". Pourquoi ne pas profiter des possibilités technologiques pour ajouter à la description normalisée la reproduction des parties significatives du document: page de

titre, sommaire, générique, label, bandeau... On disposera ainsi d'un signalement objectif beaucoup plus complet qui facilitera l'exploitation documentaire de l'information contenue dans la bibliographie nationale.

En guise de conclusion

Il n'appartient pas au premier intervenant de tirer les conclusions sur le thème général. Ces quelques réflexions sont destinées à alimenter le débat. Toutefois ne perdons jamais de vue que la production de la bibliographie nationale relève d'une mission des agences bibliographiques, qu'il est légitime pour elles de choisir le meilleur contexte économique de production mais que dans les pays développés comme dans les autres pays il faut continuer à promouvoir l'existence de ce témoin de la mémoire nationale dont nos descendants, sinon nos contemporains, apprécieront vraiment toute l'importance.

National Bibliography of the USSR — Cultural Wealth of the Society

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"Every nation, — as a famous British art expert S. Reskin liked to say, — creates three books : book of desds, book of words, book of art". National Bibliography (NB) is actually a book of words of every nation. For the USSR this means the words of many nations, inhabiting our multinational state. Without one it is impossible to be informed about book publishing, to provide information for the development of modern science and technology, to preserve cultural treasures of the peoples of the USSR for the generations to come.

The development of new technologies in the field of publishing and distribution of documents, resulted in the increasing the quantity of documents, and changed the role of the book and devaluated it's content. All this brought NB to a critical position as field of activity the cultural and historical value. It does not meant, of course, that the cultural mission of the NB does't have any meaning. On the contrary, the IFLA Manual on UBC underlines that the NB has a cultural and archival value being a reflection of cultural and economic development of the country and serves as a reference tool. All mantioned above is equally related to the USSR.

The basys of the NB of the USSR is a legal copy. The institutions responcible for the production of a National Bibliography (17 republican Book Chambers, 13 departments and All-Union Book Chamber) receive a legal copi of everything published in the country,regardless the languare,place of publication. The All-Union Book Chamber for example receives about 1.300 thousand copyes of books, booklets and periodicals posters,postcards, scores, maps annualy. After the processing every document is being kept at the nacional or republican archive. The total holdings of a nacional and republican archives is about 140 million of units. The following principals guarantee the reflection of a spiritual and cultural value of the society in NB of the USSR:

— completeness: guaranteed coverage of all documents published on certain territory (republic/ country):

— universal character: coverage of all documents regardless the subject, media, language,type of printing and distribution:

— selectivity: exclusion of some documents from NB;

The principalsmentioned above were formulated by the Decrees of the Council of the USSR called "On the further development of legal copy distribution" of 1987 and "Universal rules of printing non-serials" of 1987. The mentioned documents are acting as a legal copy law and guarantee the complete coverage.

The next important feature of the NB is the relationship between the information on legal copy and overall coverage of NB. There are three possible types of relationships:

1. The legal copy law covers all the documents included into NB.
2. The legal copy law covers only those documents which are relevant to NB.
3. The legal copy law covers everything, but NB includes only those relevant to NB.

The first type is not acceptable because in this case NB becomes an inventory list of printing industry. The second type is not good since it lacks a selection principle and flexibility in regard to social demand. The third type is only acceptable and is used in Soviet National Bibliography for the following reasons:

— It provides a complete aquisition of documents

— It makes possible to modify the principles of selection in regard with the change in phisical forms of the documents and the demand of the society for information.

The mentioned above means that the principle of completeness is conditio sina qua non for the National Bibliography of the USSR. In order to fullfeel it's main task the NB should combine the dynamic unity and selectivity. It means that NB may widen it's scope by including new types of material on modern carriers and,at the same time to narrow it down discarding some.

The following additional criteria guarantee the principle of universal character:

reiteration: inclusion of all reprints, additional prints, different formats of the same document;

completeness: inclusion of all supplements, all periodicals issues; *annlytical character:* inclusion of all

the articles and other documents reproduced in the puplication;

value: inclusion of all documents of any social and cultural importance, regardless the number of copies, type of printing;

nationality: inclusion of all types of documents on exteriority.

The following criteria guarantee the principle of selectivity:

multitudinous of information: exclusion of unpublished material, single documents;

addresse: exclusion of the documents of a limeted use (interoffice, private);

temporary used documents: advertisings, calendars, toy books;

temporary used documents: advertisings, calendars,toy books

originality: exclusion of single prints, copies etc.

completeness: exclusion of certain parts of documents (introductions charters, parts);

identification: exclusion of certain documents with the lack of minimum bibliographic information.

classified information: exclusion of classified documents

The mentioned above characteristics and criteia determine the context of the NB in USSR it's spiritual snd cultural value.

The information of the society on the variety of publications is carried out through NB, distribution of cards and by electronic means. There is a special standard for the National Bibliography of the USSR GOST 7.61-90. The National Bibliography can be broken down into three main groups depending on a content. The first group includes books and broshures, periodicals, continuing publications, scores, maps etc. The second group includes articles and reviews. The third one includes information about parts of publications. For example — index of scores, reproduced in a certain publication.

The current information is published in a form of a catalogue cards and is broken down by parts of publications and sets, the complete set, abridged, serial, for children and school libraries, illustrated. The All-Union Book Chammber publishes different kinds of cards (50 series). It also produces cards for articles, dissertations (35 series). The annual run of all cards in about 400 million copies. The information on books is produced partly on magnetic tapes and compact discs. The information is processed in a domestic format GOST 7.1-84 which is convertible into UNIMARC. So far NB does't cover electronicaly recorded data, but the scope of the material expands as NB includes records, audio and video tapes.

At the beginnig of 80s some Soviet librarians were against inclusion of such media into NB. They were concerned that it may tranfer the National Bibliography into another informational system. But it is not the case for the Soviet National Bibliography, since it does't include all the documents and only serves as a secondary information in comparison to all flow of documents. The All-union Book Chamber is going to include the information on audio and video material into NB,but this process is a very slow one for the following reasons:

1. Tradition (traditional use of a printed materials only.
2. The lack of a legal copy law for the unprinted material.
3. Impossibility of individual use of some of the materials.
4. Fragility of the information.

If the first two mentioned reasons can be solved by introdusing a new law the last two ones can be a subject for the discussion. For instance the inclusion into NB of stereo records audio and video cassettes is determined by the fact that they can be distributed to the individual or a library the same way as a printed matter. This is not the case for the movies on reels. In order to provide a more wide coverage of such a material the All-Union Book Chamber will undertake a research on this subject with the intention that in 1994 the audio-visual materials will be covered by the Soviet National Bibliography.

The principles studied above show, the National Bibliography is an important tool, providing information as on each single document as well a general knowlege on the flow of documents. It is important to say that among the different types of bibliographies existing in the country, NB is the most valuable source reflecting the cultural wealth of the socienty and an inportant instrument for the bibliografical control. NB plays an important role and is a sourse of information about the actual imput of different cultures into a multinational culture of our country.

National Bibliography Today as National Memory Tomorrow: Problems and Proposals

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> "The national bibligraphy, as the cumulation of records of a country's publishing industry, will over a period of time gain an historical and archival importance. It will reflect changing trends in cultural and literary interests, progress in scientific and economic development, public concern over a particular social issue. In some subjects, indeed, the records in national bibliography may be important evidence in gauging the success of governmental policy; for example, in an increased number of publications in national languages or on pest control or on the preservation of the environment."[1]

According to recommendations emanating from the International Congress on National Bibliographies (Paris, 1977), countries around the world should establish a national agency responsible for: collecting and preserving the publishing output of that country, producing authoritative and comprehensive records of these publications, receiving copies of these publications according to legal deposit legislation, and publishing a national bibliography in a timely fashion.[2] Following these selected practical recommendations would permit the successful recording of a nation's cultural, political, social, historical, and scientific heritage so that it might be recalled in future years. As Ms. Beaudiquez states: the resulting national bibliography would stand as a witness to the national memory.

Many countries aroud the world have been successful in setting up a national bibliographic agency, absorbing these recommendations inty their national bibliographic networks, and establishing successful national bibliographies which reflect the publishing output of that country. Works are deposited at the national agency according to legal deposit legislation by publishers; complete and descriptive records are created by the national library staff; and the national bibliography is distributed in a fairly regular and timely fashion.

For the countries that are succesful in meeting these recommendations, a record of who wrote what and what was published in various formats is recorded and becomes a part of the country's bibliographical heritage and history. The social, economic, political, historical, scientific, and culteral topics written about during a particular time capture the characteristics and the spirit of the country. A "photograph" is taken of the publishing imprint. At some future time, the bibliographic photograph or record can be consulted by a librarian or researcher; and by this **recall** of the bibliographical record, "witness to" a national **memory** is established. An additional step of recapturing the memory occurs when the reader consults the actual works themselves. The bibliographical record thus serves as a reminder and jogs the national memory.

Events which happen and have an impact on nation should find their way into the national imprint; in this way, history can be recorded, recalled, and remembered. The tearing down of the Berlin Wall, World War I, space exploration, reigns of various rulers, government coups, famines and natural disasters, health issues, sceintific discoveries and documentation should all be recorded as part of a national bibliography and be able to be traced. Events should impact on, and be reflected in, the imprint of a country's national bibliography.

I. Growing Difficulties in National Bibliographies, Or, "Memory Losses"

Under the best of circumstances, there are memory losses; in some cases, there may even be total amnesia! Problems occur which are real and which affect the recording of the nation's memory.

The frustration is that these problems are not new. They are frequently long standing and in some countries seem to be insurmountable, serving as very real memory blocks. The results of these problems have frustrated me personally both as I have tried to locate and use the latest issues of national bibliographies in connection with research for my book on current national bibliographies published in 1986 and as I have recently edited and revised the national bibliography section in the American Library Association's fothcoming supplement to *The Guide to Reference Books*. Over and

over, in conversation with subject specialests and in letters from librarians in countries around the world the same problems are reiterated. Let me list a few examples.

1. Establishing an effective legal deposit network. Having a legal deposit law does not ensure its observance. Such a law must be know and observed by publishers and printers. It must have an effective enforcement clause. The law must be updated to extend beyond print materials encompassing new formats and technology — not only microfilm and phonodiscs, but also, in some countries, CD-ROM products, discs of all kinds, and tapes especially if these variants of printed material are the only forms in which the information is issued.

When the law is not observed, it means that the librarian's job is one of a detective — going to bookstores, publishers, listening to the radio, using personal contacts with authors — to discover and recover materials which should be recorded as part of the national bibliography. However, in some countries, transportation costs for staff to travel to the necessary destinations prohibit the recovery of evasive resources. (Zambia, The Gambia).

2. Funding the production and use of a national bibliography. Financial resources are often not available to cover the purchase of such printing supplies as paper, ink, and plates; electricity; and postage to distribute the national bibliography once it has been printed. Even purchasing such equipment as microfiche readers in libraries to read material in microfiche format is a problem mentioned in Senegal.

3. Training and keeping qualified, staff. Getting and keeping qualified, traned staff who will assist in recording bibliographic information effeciently, thus helping to create and produce the national bibliography can be difficult. Additional training and more lucrative positions tempt libraries to go elsewhere-many times out of the country. Madagascar and The Gambia have mentioned that this is a problem for them.

4. The marginalization of national bibliographies. If a country has a depressed economy or is in political turmoil, fewer documents are produced, and the national bibliography, naturally, has a lower priority in life-threatening situations. In some ways, one could say that this non-recording is a statement in itself. The recent Middle East war directly affected the libratries of Kuwait, and in that country there is no national bibliography which recorded and could help recall and recapture national memory. Famines and other national disasters such as the recent tragedies in Bangladesh affect the collecting of materials for the national bibliography; this in turn directly affects the re-collecting and recalling at some future time.

5. Increasing inaccessibility of national bibliographies. Accessibility to a country's national bibliography may be a problem for libraries in other countries. Poor postal systems and insufficient funds for postage, poor communications, small print runs of both titles listed in a national bibliography and of the national bibliography itself, are a few of the problems.

6. Delayed and limited productions. Timely publication and distribution of national bibliographies for many countres to be a frustrating problem and needs to be addressed in some workable solution. Especially with third world countries, small print runs mean that by the time that information is recorded and distributed in the national bibliographies, the materials listed are out-ofprint.

7. Technological gap between rich and poor countries. Countries are becoming more efficient in the recording of information, and tnis has meant, in many cases, moving from the printed work to such automated products as CD-ROM, magnetic tapes, electronic databases, or microfiche. When countries have been struggling just to produce a paper product, an automated product, often the only format available, only serves to widen the information gap. At an IFLA conference a few years ago, Poori Sultani, Iran, stressed how important it is keep the printed national bibliography available to countries which do not have ready access to automation. The National Library in Iran was, at that time, struggling to become current with its own printed bibliography. Not only does this technology gap affect the availability of information (universal bibliographical control); it also affects national memory as well. The ability to share national bibliographies is an important factor in increasing the capacity for sharing national memory around the world. As a result, it can be determined the extent that works of authors native to one's country have been translated and published, for example, in countries other than their own.

Each one of the problems mentioned above could be broken down into many sub-categories. Although third-world countries are the ones most directly and frequently affected, they are by no means the only ones affected. If a national bibliography volume is not printed, for example, during the transition to automated procedures, (Portugal, Italy), it is difficult to issue the volumes missed and still keep up with current demands. In Sweden, it has been noted that, in the 1970's when cataloguing rules were changed, the number of titles listed in the national bibliography was reduced by one-half. (1974 — over 10,000; 1978 — 5339). This is not an accurate picture of the publishing activities during that time, but it reflects the productivity of the staff as they were coping with learning the new rules.[3] It is difficult to recover "lost" memory.

One of the most hopeful signs in the last 20 years is that the greatest activity in national bibliography has been in the third-world countries. There is an obvious desire in these and other countries to create a national memory and to follow international standards in doing so. Through international and national cooperative efforts, collecting of materials into a national bibliography will help to recall events and situations at some time, thus creating a national memory. Althogh some of these

beginnings have faltered and are not able to maintain currency, in the last 10-15 years, new or revived bibliographies have appeared in over a dozen countries.

II. Strategies for Renewal or "Re-membering"

What are some positive solutions or stategies for bettering conditions for national bibliography production and timely distribution? There are some creative initiatives and examples that are hopeful signs.

1. Cooperative cataloguing and regional collection centers help to overcome and reduce further backlogs. A recent example is the Cooperative Shared Cataloguing Project in Great Britain. In this pilot project, five depository libraries have divided the responsibility for collection and subject cataloguing as well as for specialized regional materials. This project is in its early years; one can only hope that it will be effective in alleviating large backlogs and prove to be of benefit to the national bibliography of Great Britain. Responsibilities for a region where contacts are established should help to reduce some of the "selective memory" in the collection of materials some distance away.

Although the Library of Congress' *National Union Catalog* is not an official national bibliography as defined by the ICNB, it, too, has a shared cataloguing arrangement with member libraries. This helps to fill in gaps and enhance the usefulness of the *NUC* not only for national libraries but for the international library community as well. The cooperative collection and cataloguing distributes responsibilities. A post-script to this is that shortly the Library of Congress will be changing the scope of the *NUC* to include only those titles not in the OCLC or RLIN databases.

Czechoslovakia has two national libraries and two national bibliographies-one responsible for the Slovaks, the other for the Czechs. Each is focused and collects in a coherent manner. Granted, this is a unique national situation, but we may see more of this kind of organization as ethnic nationalism increases, e.g., Yugoslavia, USSR.

2. National libraries should focus on educating the publishers to the national bibliography program. This would involve some creativity depending upon the national situation. International organizational support would be needed. Two specific suggestions, among many which could be mentioned, could improve the national recording of materials. (1) Upgrade the publication standards. Bibliographical information should be explicit and be given on the title page. Publications should be printed on paper of lasting quality (for preservation interests). (2) Underscore, ingrain, and enforce the importance of the legal deposit system. This, in some cases, may require a revision of legaldeposit laws to reduce the number of copies needed for legal deposit. It also means having an effective way to enforce the legal deposit law. This information needs to be conveyed directly to the publishers.

3. Global action is needed. UNESCO and other international organizations should be encouraged to continue the important funding of pilot projects to aid in the establishment of or bettering of a national bibliography. A good example is UNESCO's program to train librarians in the use of software which is free to licensed non-profit institutions in order to help the national library produce a national bbibliography using automation.

Another strategy could be a new program involving IFLA and national libraries. This program could encourage first world libraries to donate (or set aside) a small percentage of their budget (1/10 of 1% annually) which could be combined with funds and assistance from UNESCO and the European Communities (for example) for the purpose of setting up automation procedures in third world countries and to provide grants for materials and distribution. Such a program would go beyond mere financial support. These funds could also be used to sponsor a few "library fellows" from countries which have well established national bibliographies for visits of one to six months to provide technical assistance and staff support. This could be modeled after the ALA/USIA Library/Book Fellows Program. Finally, funds could be made available to provide continued support for workshops or "national bibliography teams" in countries with severe difficulties to help establish viable national bibliography services and enhance library training. A possible name for this might be the NBC program (National Bibliography Cooperative program). Technology, although partly responsible for the widening information gap between the countries with it and those without it, can be part of the solution to more timely information.

4. It is time to call for a Second International Conference on National Bibliographies in 1997 — twenty years after the Paris conference. New guidelines should be issued to move us beyond persistent problems, address new formats, and set a new agenda for the twenty-first century.

Conclusion

Problems that block the effective recording of and witness to a national memory have not gone away. They are still real (perhaps even increasing) and they affect our ability to recall and remember our histories. We need to learn how to get beyond the blockages and effectively communicate national life and culture on a global scale.

In many countries it is time to tink of not only the printed bibliography, but of all of the products of automation. National bibliography has grown into national bibliographic services. National bibliographies and national bibliographic services must be made accessible so that scholars may look at the "photograph" taken of the national imprints. World-wide cooperation, both technical and financial,

is needed to establish the network which is necessary to achieve universal bibliographic control and preserve a collective national memory. Without this cooperation, national bibliographies, themselves, may indeed be a national memory for many countries.

1 "The national bibliography: objectives," *The National Bibliography: Present Role and Future Developments*. (ICNB, Paris, 1977; Conf. paper 401/col.6). p.8.

2 Selected from "Recommendations", *The National bibliography*, pp. 75-76, and "The National Bibliography: the Draft of an International Framework", *The National Bibliography*, pp. 79-82.

3 Gunilla Larsson, "The Swedish National Bibliography. A Survey", p. 3.

Thematical Search in the Automated Library System on the Basis of the Library Bibliographic Classification (lbc) with Subjeect Entry

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Abstract

The problems of using the Library-Bibliographic Classification (LBC) of the Lenin State Library as a retrieval language of the on-line public access catalogue (OPAC) are considered. Changes in the structure of the LBC in connection with its use for electronic subject retrieval and the structure of authority record for divisions are described. The search based on the LBC with the subject entry in the on-line mode is carried out with the maximum approximation to the logic of the reader's work in traditional classed catalodues. Particular attention is given to the elaboration of the subject entry to the LBC and the shaping of screen menus of the LBC divisions for the subject prescribed by the reader during the retrieval. The problems of «knowledge bases» of systems are also treated. The use of authority records for working out a single linguistic means of the interaction of various information systems is suggested as the topic of international cooperation.

The paper deals with the problems of thematical search in the on-line public access catalogue (OPAC) of the Lenin State Library (LSL) on the basis of the Bibliothecal-Bibliographic Blassification (LBC) worked out many years ago exclusively for the traditional search in card catalogues.

I represent not the compilers of LBC tables but designers of the automated library system. Several years ago we faced the problem of choosing the informationretrival language for the OPAC of the LSL. Of course, it would be simplest for us to recommend to the library the retrieval based on keywords with the use of thesauri with hiararchical trees and with associative relations. The meaning of our decision on choosing the LBC not that this is a very difficult task to switch over the library to the retrieval based on the thesaurus. We decided to respect the traditions of the search in card catalogues, to use to the utmost the many years' experience of bibliographers in servicing the readership. The subject classification is simpler for automation. In addition, readers like subject catalogues. But we believe that develop semantic relations between its headings the same enormous work would have been required as the work aimed at constructing the polythematic thesaurus. Besides, the subject catalogue was compiled in our library not for all thematic directions.

The LBC tables are the result of work of skilled specialists in the field of classification and in different branches of knowledge.

However, for such pragmatists as experts in automation, applied linguists and programmers these arguments are still insufficiently convencing. The rationality of the choice of the LBC as the language of thematic retrieval was solved from three viewpoints: semantics, the organizational aspect, the structure and the possibilities of carrying out the search.

The semantics of most sections of the LBC is of a universal character and makes it possible to index the whole volume of coming literature, is constantly complemented and developed. Some sections call for radical changes in the light of present-day political changes in this country. This is the task of compilers of tables. It is not connected with the automation problem. It is important for us that using the LBC we can express sufficiently complex relations between notions or topics.

Organizationally it is important that the LBC in the full and simplified versions is used in the libraries of the USSR Ministry of Culture throughout the country. These libraries will gradually be incorporated into the automated network with the centre in our library. Therefore, they are interested in cooperation in elaborating and using the single language for the OPAC. Automated transfer tables «Complete Tables — Versions» are envisaged.

The *structure* of the LBC correspondes, in principle, to the requirements of machine retrieval. At present time the LBC tables are edited. We strive for the uniformity of the structire, for the unambiguity of the interpretation of its elements (semantic units, formal signs, rights of connecting elements, rights of the development of hierarchical relations, etc.).

On-line *search* based on the LBC can be arranged with the greatest approximation to the logic of the reader's work in classed catalogues. The OPAC must contain LBC tables with the subject entry which represents a machine analogue of the traditional alphabetic subject list related to the classed catalogue. On the LBC basis during the inputting of the knowledge base (KB) documents a polythe-

matic model of the knowledge system is shaped in the computer memory. Here notional elements are connected by semantic (hierarchical and associative) relations. A hypothetical set of notions expressed in words or word combinations of the natural language is inputted from the display. The system puts on the display the versions of the names of the divisions of the LBC and indices corresponding to the topic, demonstrates various semantic relations between divisions. The language of user-OPAC dialogue will make it possible to control retrieval and vary its directions. The content of each division is described by one or several notions (subjects — keywords) or their combinations. The search of divisions (indices) occurs according to these keywords inputted by the user as retrieval signs.

In this method of search the reader takes an active part in the process of shaping the topic of his (her) reguest, in creating the stategy of search, in surveying and sorting of bibliographic records. The intermediate results of the search are compared in the reader's mind wind with the ideal result expected by him (her). The aim of the retrieval is specified or the direction of the dialogue varies. Such a process simulated well the traditional bibliographic search.

In compiling the OPAC means of orientation in the topics of the library stock are created for searching for those document files which will help a person in solving his (her) problem.

In the course of retrieval it is necessary to expand the field of vision of the reader, to stimulate the development of his (her) new interests. This has always been the main merit of classed catalogues. The linguistic means of the system should help this and not restrict traditional opportunities.

For the mutual understanding of man and the system it is necessary to have, like in any dialogue, the general background, the common system of knowledge — «knowledge base». The model of knowledge about the world of a generalized user — a specialist in needed fields of knowledge serves as a knowledge base for the system. In the OPAC of our library the LBC serves as such knowledge base. From the very outset the designers of the LBC tried to bring its structure closer to the structure of usual methods of organizing the fields and objects of knowledge in different sciences, i. e., in the mind of specialists in these sciences.

The experience of the operation of automated information systems shows that retrieval is carried out more successfully the greater is the choice proposed by the system and lesser amount of data is to be inputted by the user. Here the similarity with man-to-man contact through speech is also suitable: the clearer and in more detail the task or opportunities available are described by a person the more adequate reaction can he expected from the interlocutor. That's why in the OPAC we pay considerable attention to outputting for the reader menus of the LBC divisions which have bearing on the subject inputted by him (her).

A few words about *the modern structure* of the LBC for the OPAC.

The LBC, as is known, is a universal hierarchical classification of a combination type. Each division has an index (the numerical notation, the alphabetic code or the alphabetical-numerical code) and the text of the name. The content of divisions and the specification of the rules of the use are explained by methodogical instructions. The LBC indices for documents are shaped from semantic parts. There are indices of the main tables (fields of knowledge, objects of activity, etc.); standard tables of general ise (for instance, territorial, ethnic, general and linguistic ones) which are added to the indices of all other types and special standard divisions which are added only to indices of definite divisions. Indices of each type of divisions are designated by definite formal signs. Indices of the main tables begin with capital letters and are not singled out by formal signs. The levels of the hierarchy in the index are divided by dots in the absence of other signs.

Examples of indices:

(1) H.4.3.1 — 02; ya.2.2

(2) D.1.8 (7.COE — 4 Virginia)

Thus, the LBC index for a document is a «phrase» in the information-retrieval language. This phrase is constructed according to the «grammar» of this language from its lexical units — words. The words here are parts of indices of the same type of divisions.

The LBC division with indices and relations are inputted into the OPAC in the form of authority records (AR) similarly with the guide of the IFLA «UNIMARC/Authorities». Marks of fields and identifiers in our format differ from those suggested in the manual for some purely practical reasons. At present the LBC retrieval is carried out according to programmes «VTLS» (USA) which are now being adapted to the tasks of the LSL. However, one of our main principles of working out linguistic means is independence of linguistic means on specific machine programmes. Linguistics must maximally correspond to our requirements for data retrieval. If the chosen software does not ensure some functions it is possible to introduce into linguistics the addenda which make it feasible to eliminate in some way this drawback. For example, it is necessary to ensure retrieval for all the words of the name of the division, but the VTLS has no programmes of the grammatical analysis of word combinations, their conversion, etc. These words can be found through sliding search from parts of words, but then it is impossible to display the AR on the screen, i.e., relations between divisions and indices. It is possible to find only the knowledge base in the names of whose divisions there is this word or the prescribed part of the word. Therefore, in the AR various versions of words and word combinations are inputted to a special field (of the subject entry).

The AR for the division of the LBC in the OPAC has the follpwing general form:

```
15X 00  a Name of division    x Division index    b, c, d, e,
        f — Name of special standard divisions   x — indices of
            special standard divisions    w verbal values of indices
              p personalias
450 00   a elemant of subject entry (see 15X)
550 00   a division standing directly higher than the given division
           (identifiers like in the field 150)
551 00   a Associative divisions — reference «see also»
650 00   a Recommendations for machine retrieval
651 00   a Methodological instructions concerning the LBC content
652 00   a Methodological instructions — reference without
           indicating the exact address
310 00   a Exact reference «see» (text), etc.
```

The fields of 15X (150-158) contain various types of divisions: 150 — divisions of the main tables, 151 — territorial standard divisions, etc.

The fields «85Xth» in bibliographic records correspond to these fields of the AR.

Elements of the subject entry (the field 450) in the LBC are formed according to special methodology. The main methods are the inverting of word combinations from the name of the division, the choice of words from the name of the division which ossupy in it not the first place, the choice of words from methodological instructions and the selection of words and associations equivalent in meaning. The very name of the division also serves as the subject entry to the LBC. In it some leading, basic word should be placed into the first place. The name must be full in content so that it would be understandable when the menu is displayed on the screen as a separate line.

The full indices of the LBC for the concrete document are inputted into the field 090 of the knowledge base.

If in the field 090 of the KB the index from the example (1) is entered, full descriptions of the parts of the index are entered in the same KB into fields 85X:

```
(3)   850 00   a  Walls  x H.4.3.1
               b  design y — 02
      856 00   a  Manuals x; ya.2.2
```

In the VTLS during the inputting of bibliographic records the fields 85X are automatically duplicated in the system as fields 15X while other fields of the AR are formed in the on-line dialogue. If necessary, fields 15X also can be constructed directly on the screen in the dialogue.

From the fields of the record (3) the AR 1 and 2 given in Appendix 1 will be obtained automatically.

Below we shall show by way of examples the main opportunities of the retrieval in the OPAC according to the LBC tables. Examples of the AR are given in Appendix 1 while examples of messages on the screen are given in Appendix 2.

Retrieval methods:

— on the basis of any keyword or a part of the word from the name of the division if it is available at least in one KB in the OPAC. In the VTLS it is impossible to obtain the menu of divisions, indices and authority records.

Examples of keywords: *stony*, *reference-book**, *ston**, *zdan**.

The asterisk cuts off the right-hand part of the word.

— From any record in the fields 15x or 450 with the possibility of displaying the AR. It is enough to enter the first word or 7 first symbols.

For instance, during the search for the subject *steny* (walls) menu 1 can be displayed on the screen (Appendix 2).

In the course of the subsequent entering of the numbers of lines 2, 3 or 4 KB lists are displayed, and during the entering of number 1 the system displays message 2 (Appendix 2).

While entering a definite command any AR can be seen on the screen.

— From associative connections. For instance, during the retrieval for the subject *kamennye raboty* (stoning) it is necessary to find not only the division H.6.2.5, but also the KB with the index H.4.3.1 according to the association in the field 551.

— from higher standing the lower divisions. For example, during the search for the subject *stroitelstvo* (building industry) one can find also the KB with the index H.4 from the hierarchical

relation in field 550.

— From the LBC index.

— From chains of subjects. From the first subject seven first characters as a minimum or the entire word must be given. For example, during the search from the chain: message 3 (Appendix 2) is displayed on the screen *steny/projekt* (walls/project).

No matter how strong would we try to improve classifications, these are still artificial models of knowledge contained in the texts of documents. Any classification is perceived by readers rathe reluctantly.

In searching for information a person moulds his (her) interests in the form of notions and expresses them by words, terms. The reader considers them adequate to his (her) information need and retrieves these words in indices, subject catalogues, etc. That's why in our OPAC great importance is attached to the creation of the rich subject entry to the LBC which will be constantly developed. This is the most interesting and complex task in the linguistics of the OPAC linked with the simulation of systems of associations of scientific and technical notions and areas of knowledge. This problem has been studied insufficiently and offers room for the scientific initiative.

In conclusion I would like to say that today we are interested in a more global idea. At present one hardly will uphold with full confidence the advantages of various classifications over the thesaurus, or vice versa during information retrieval. All of them are semantic models of the meaning of the text of documents. Each model singles out this or that way dots or combinations of dots (coordinates) in semantic space and proclaims them keywords, descriptors, classes and headings.

Our task is to try represent these semantic units and their connections in the form of the AR. The field of the type 450 can serve as the means for connecting lexical units in various natural languages, for connecting subjects, notions, words with divisions of various classifications and descriptors of various retrieval languages. We can also suggest the model of the system of knowledge as the basis of such study. This enormous work, but it deserves the attention of the most serious specialists and can become a major topic of international cooperation.

Examples of Authority Records

1. 150 00 a Steny x H.4.3.1 b proektirovaniye y — 02
2. 156 00 a Reference-books x; ya.2.2

   The field can then be added:

   550 00 a Guide-books x; ya.2
3. 150 00 a Steny x H.4.3.1

   550 00 a Steny i peregorodki x H.4.3.1

   551 00 a Kamennye raboty x H.6.2.5

   150 00 a Peregorodki x H.4.3.2

   550 00 a Steny i peregorodki x H.4.3
4. 150 00 a Steny i peregorodki x H.4.3

   450 00 a vertikalnye ograzhdayushchiye konstruktsii

   450 00 a ograzhdayushchiye konstruktsii vertikalnye

   450 00 a konstruktsii ograzhdayushchiye vertikalnye

   550 00 a Chasti zdaniy x H.4
5. 150 00 a Chasti zdaniy x H.4

   450 00 a arkhitekturnye konstruktsii

   550 00 a Stroitelstvo x H

   310 00 a Fundamenty x H.5.8.2

   652 00 a Manufacture, construction and assembly of parts of buildings — see in corresponding sections of index H.6.

   Technology of construction production.
6. 150 00 a Building materials and articles for walls and partitions x H.3.0.3

   450 00 a walls

   450 00 a partitions

   450 00 a building materials

   450 00 a building articles

   550 00 a building materials and articles on the whole x H.3.8
7. 150 00 a Masonry x H.6.2

   450 00 a masonry

   450 00 a laying

   450 00 a walls

   550 00 a Technology of construction x H.6

   310 00 a Preparing building mortars x H.6.39.1.02

Examples of the Menus and Messages on the Screen during Search

1.

```
Line     KB quantity
numbers
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
1.   1   Walls
2.   1   Walls —  — H.4.3.1
3.   1   Walls — — H.4.3.1 — — designing — — — 02
4.   3   Walls and partitions —  — H.4.3
       Please, enter LINE N or a new command
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

2.

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
    There is no KB for this subjest, there is an associated notion:
1.   10   Masonry —  — H.6.25
2.   6    Building materials and articles for walls and partitions
           —  — H.3.0.3
      Please, enter LINE N or new command
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

3.

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
1.   1   Walls — — H.4.3.1 — — designing — — — 02
      Please enter LINE N or new command
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Les problèmes de classification et d'indexation dans les bibliothèques africaines

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R E S U M E

Une enquête menée auprès d'une trentaine de bibliothèque francophones et anglophones d'Afrique permet de "décrire" les différentes pratiques en matière d'indexation et de classification.

Sont abordés aussi, les problèmes majeurs rencontrés pour la constitution des fichiers matières,les problèmes liés aussi à l'utilisation de systèmes de classifications différents et qui ne favorisent pas toujours la coopération entre des structures documentaires, pourtant appelées à collaborer.

Enfin, par rapport à tous ces problèmes, il s'agit de voir dans quel sens il faut s'engager pour l'amélioration de l'accès par sujets en Afrique.

P L A N

0. PROBLEMATIQUE.

I. L'INDEXATION DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES AFRICAINES.

1.1. Considérations générales.

1.2. L'indexation dans l'espace francophone.

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II. LA CLASSIFICATION DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES AFRICAINES.

2.1. Concidérations générales.

2.2. La classification dans les bibliothèques francophones.

2.3. La classification dans les bibliothèques anglophones.

III. QUELLES PERSPECTIVES POUR L'ACCES PAR SUJETS EN AFRIQUE.

PROBLEMATIQUE.

Le catalogage occupe sans aucun doute une place centrale dans tout système d'information documentaire. Quand on parle de catalogage, on inclut bien sûr aussi bien la description matérielle et bibliographique du document, mais aussi les points d'accès à cette description ou entrées dans le catalogue, jusqu'aux points d'accès au document primaire grâce à la cote qui en permet la localisation.

On comprend donc aisément pourquoi dans le domaine du catalogage, la normalisation s'est vite imposée comme un préalable pour garantir l'accès à l'information bibliographique au sein d'une institution documentaire ou l'échange d'informations entre plusieurs institutions documentaires, dans le cadre de la coopération devenue indispensable.

Une enquête menée auprès d'une trentaine de bibliothèques implantées dans différents pays africains francophones et anglophones (1) nous a permis tout d'abord de constater que le niveau de développement de la normalisation est très différent selon qu'on passe du catalogage descritif (description matérielle et bibliographique) à l'indexation alphabétique (vedetes matières) ou l'indexation systèmatique (systèmes de classification).

En effet, pour ce qui est du catalogage descriptif, il y a une pratigue généralisée de normalisation. Ce qui se traduit par le recours prmanent à l'ISBD et l'utilisation des régles françaises de normalisation (AFNOR) pour les pays francophones d'Afrique ou les régles de catalogage anglo-américaines (AACR2) pour les pays anglophones (2).

Au niveau de la description bibliographigue donc, la situation est assez satisfaisante. Mais il ne

s'agit pas seulement de faire une description bibliographigue correcte. Il est aussi important que la forme et la structure des vedettes qui servent de portes d'entrées, de points d'accès aux catalogues soient pertinentes et normalisées. Et c'est là qu'il y a problème.

En afrique où le catalogage, dans la plupart des cas, reste manuel (l'enquête nous l'a confirmé) les points d'accès essentiels demeurent:

— les vedettes auteurs (ou à défaut le titre),

— les vedettes matières (catalogue alphabétique matières)

— et enfin les indices de classification (catalogue systématique ou bien accès direct aux rayons).

C'est par ces différentes vedettes d'accès que se font les recherches en bibliothèque.

Les vedettes auteurs ne sont pas l'objet de notre communication, mais personne n'ignore les problèmes qui se posent dans ce domaine et dont le plus aigu reste à l'heure actuelle, l'absence de listes d'autorité des auteurs africains (3).

Nous allons donc ici nous pencher sur deux autres points d'accès essentiels et qui concernent notre sujet, à savoir:

— les vedettes matières (qui doivent permettre de trouver un document dont on connait le sujet ou même ce que la bibliothèque posséde sur un sujet donné),

— les indices de classification (pour trouver ce que la bibliothèque posséde dans un domaine donné).

C'est dire donc toute l'importance qu'il faut accorder à l'indexation et à la classification dans la recherche documentaire.

Nous allons commencer par parler des pratiques en cours dans le domaine de l'indexation puis de la classification, les problèmes gui se posent, les tentatives de solution apportées et nous finirons par dégager les perspectives qui s'offrent pour l'accèssujets en Afrique.

I. L'INDEXATION DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES AFRICAINES.

1.1. Considérations générales.

L'indexation alphabétique matières (qu'on appelle aussi catalogage matières) s'est imposée à presque toutes les bibliothèques (26 sur les 32 bibliothèques qui constituent notre échantillon). Toutes les bibliothèques à fonds encyclopédique possédent des fichiers matières. Les six qui n'en possédent pas ont un fonds documentaire assez spécialisé dont la presque totalité est en accès libre.

Le cataloque alphabétique matières constitue pour les bibliothéques à fonds encyclopédique, un outil privilégié la recherche-sujet, une sorte de pont entre le lecteur et les différents sujets traités dans les documents que posséde la bibliothèque. L'importance du catalogue matières n'est donc plus à démontrer mais encore faut il qu'il réponde à l'attente du public qu'il est censé servir! ce gui pose le problème du respect de ce gu'on peut considérer comme des régles d'or dans l'indexation, à savoir: la pertinence, la précision, l'unité de sens, la cohérence, mais aussi le problème de l'adéquation des termes retenus par l'indexeur et les termes de recherche choisis par le lecteur.

Nous allons donc essayer d'apprécier la situation existante, laquelle varie selon qu'on passe de l'espace francophone à l'espace anglophone.

1.2. L'indexation dans l'espace francophone.

En Afrique francophone, il faut d'abord souligner que l'accés indirect est très répandu. En effet, en dehors des centres de documentation et de certaies bibliothèques spécialisées qui ont des fonds peu importants (variant entre 2000 et 9000 volumes) mis en accès libre, les grandes bibliothègues à fonds encyclopédique, pratiquent pour l'esseniel, l'accès indirect. Ceci s'explique en partie par les problèmes de place (pas de salles de lecture suffisament vastes pour abriter de larges collections en accès libre) mais aussi par les risques de vols auxquels seraient exposés les documents. En général donc la majorité des collections reste en accés indirect (+80%) et seule une petite portion (20%) constituée d'ouvrages de références, dictionnaires, encyclopédies, bibliographies est offerte en accés libre.

Dans ces cas donc, les fichiers matières restent le seul moyen pour le lecteur de s'informer sur les sujets traités dans le fonds documentaire, or il y a énormément de difficultés à constituer et à gérer ces fichiers matières.

En effet, si nous appuyons sur le dépouillement du questionnaire, nous pouvons retenir, dans la pratique de l'indexation, les faits suivants:

— Absence de normes d'indexation: autant la norme NF Z 44050 est citée pour la description bibliographique autant la NF Z 44070 est absente des références. Les professionnels qui sont passés par des écoles de formation (EBAD en l'occurence) se réferent de manière plus ou moins fidèle aux régles d'indexation qui leur ont été enseignées (et qui reposaient sur la NF Z 44070 de 1957).

Les nuovelles promotions qui ont appris l'indexation matières par la NF Z 44070 de 1986 n'ont plus l'occasion de l'appliquer, dés qu'ils exercent dans des structures documentaires anciennes qui ne se réferent pas à cette norme (4).

— Inéxistence de listes ou fichiers d'autorité matières.

Si les normes ne donnent que les princiques qui réqissent l'indexation matières, elles ne proposent pas de choix de vocabulaire, vocabulaire contrôle, qui revient justement aux listes d'autorité matières ou aux répertoires de vedette matières.

La plupart des bibliothèques ne dispose pas de listes ou fichiers d'atorité matières. 2 bibliothèques seulement affirment en disposer, mais là aussi le problème de mise à jour se pose: il s'agit de la bibliothèque des Archives Nationales du Sénégal (qui fail fonction d'agence bibliographique nationale) et la bibliothèque de la faculté de pharmacie de l'université d'Abidjan.

La BCUCAD a abandonné la liste d'autorité qui existait jusqu'en 1965 et qui était devenue vétuste faute de mise à jour. Cependant depuis 1988, a été élaboré un fichier d'autorité des renvois (termes rejetés). "Le répertoire des vedettes matières de Laval et la liste des vedettes matières Biblio ont toujours servi de référence à la BCUCAD (les autres bibliothèques ne les ont pas cités dans le questionnaire).

"Le choix des vedettes-matières à l'intention des bibliothèques publiques" a été cité 3 fois (2 fois pour l'ancienne édition, 1 fois pour la nouvelle édition revue) "(5)

La NFZ 47-200: documentation — liste d'autorité de matières — structures et règles d'emploi — n'est pas encore vulgarisée.

— Faible recours aux Thésaurus.

Avec l'introduction de l'informatique, un nouvel outil d'indexation est né, à saoir le Thésaurus.

Pour chaque concept d'indexation sélectionné, il s'agit de vérifier dans le Thésaurus le descripteur à employer pour représenter ce concept. Ce qui perment donc un langage contrôlé et structuré à la fois, car chaque descripteur figurant dans le Thésaurus est relié à d'autres par divers types de relations (relations hiérarchiques, relations associatives...).

Particulièrement étudié puor les systèmes informatisés, le Thésaurus peut convenir également à des institutions documentaires non automatisées (dont il pourra justement favoriser l'intégration dans un système automatisé...). Certains problémes restent cependant posés: efforts d'adaptation par rapport aux besoins spécifiques, africains par exemple, problèmes de mise à jour (candidats descripteurs) etc.

L'utilisation du "macro-Thésaurus de l'OCDE" a été mentionnée deux fois par des bibliothèques encyclopédiques. Par contre, les bibliothèques spécialisées et centres de de documentation utilisent plutôt des Thésaurus spécialisés qui couvrent leur domaine d'activité (6). Ceux qui n'utilisent pas de Thésaurus spécialisé, c'est surtout par méconnaissance.

CONCLUSION PARTIELLE:

La situation que nous avons décrite précédemment et qui est caractérisée par l'absence de normes d'indexation, l'inéxistence de listes d'autorité, une faible utilisation des outils pouvant garantir la cohérence du vocabulaire d'indexation, une telle situation donc, a des conséquence néfastes sur la gestion des fichiers matières des bliothèques encyclopédiques.

En manipulant ces fichiers (c'est ce que nous avons fait pour les bibliothèques au Sénégal et que nous n'avons malheureusement pas pu faire pour les autres pays concernés) on se rend compte à quel point on finit par s'éloigner de certaines préoccupations normatives:

— l'indexation tend à prendre en compte la totalité des documents qui entrent à la bibliothèque, et pas seulement les monograophies documentaires.

— les ouvrages littéraires et philosophiques qui se définissent suffisamment par leur auteurs sont indexés (ce qui fait un double emploi, avec le fichier auteurs).

Tout ceci, bien sûr entraine une surcharge des fichiers matières.

— on ne dispose pas toujours d'un système renvois qui puisse orienter efficacement l'utilisateur ("voir") ou augmenter la masse des informations disponibles sur son sujet ("voir aussi") et assurer ainsi la continuité et la cohérence du système.

— les régles pertinence et de précision laissent souvent la place à des vedettes "fourre-tout" comme "Afrique", "Sénégal", "histoire".

Par exemple des ouvrages traitant de "l'économie de l'énergie en Afrique" ou de "Manutention et emmagasinage des graines alimentaires dans les régions tropicales" ou de "l'hydraulique pastorale" auront comme tête de vedette Afrique.

De même on retrouvera sous la vedette Histoire, un livre comme "Afrique noire et monde méditérranéen dans l'antiquité".

De telles pratiques nuisent évidemment à l'efficacité de la recherche.

De plus, nous nous rendons compte (par rapport au silence enregistré sur cette question dans not-

re questionnaire), qu'il n'y a presque pas d'évalution au niveau des utilisateurs pour savoir s'ils sont satisfaits des services qui leur sont offerts (adéquation entre leurs termes de recherche et les vedettes d'accès qui leur sont proposées, leurs attentes quant aux facilités à consulter le catalogue etc...).

1.3. L'indexation dans l'espace anglophone.

En Afrique anglophone, il faut souligner que l'accés direct aux collections est très répandu, mais ceci n'exclut pas l'utilisation très large des fichiers-matières.

Les pratiques en matière d'indexation semblent plus normalisées qu'en Afrique francophone: 9 bibliothèques sur les 12 qui ont répondu au questionnaire utilisent la liste de vedettes matière de la bibliothèque du Congrés (Library of Congress Subject Headings — LCSH). Celles qui ne l'utilisent pas, mais qui disposent cependant de listes d'autorité propre, envisagent avec le dévelopment de leurs collections, de recourir à la LCSH.

Les bibliothèques africaines qui utilisent la LCSH déplorent en général la non couverture de plusieurs domaines relatifs à l'Afrique (ce qui s'explique parfaitement dans la mesure où les vedettes matières retenues sont tout simplement la représentation des sujets traités dans les documents qui constituent les collestions de la bibliothèque du cingrés. Elle ne pourrait rendre compte de tous les concepts utilisables en Afrique!)

Donc la LCSH est forcément restrictive pour l'indexation matières en Afrique et suppose une large initiative africaine dans le sens de l'adaptation et de l'enrichissement (création d'autres mots vedettes).

En dehors des problémes liés à la spécificité africaine, si l'on se refère à la littérature professionnelle (8) il semble que le systéme de vedettes-matières de la bibliothèque du congrés fait l'objet de certaines critiques, d'ordre:

— terminologique (au niveau des mots),

— logique (au niveau des vedettes et des renvois),

— pratique (an niveau du système: trop gros, trop complexe, mal entretenu, mal utilisé),

On reprocherait principalement aux vedettes-matières du congrés:

— l'inconsistance et l'imprévisibilité de leur énoncé (on parle ici de l'ordre des différentes parties de la vedette tout autant que de la vedette composée qui se présente parfois inversée et parfois en ordre naturel),

— le fail qu'elles datent et montrent leur grand âge,

— leur manque de spécificité,

— leur incapacité à représenter clairement certains concepts,

— leur structure de renvois très lâche et souvent illogique (loin d'être quidé à l'intérieur d'une discipline ou d'un sujet, l'utilisateur en est rapidement expulsé s'il suit les "voir aussi"),

— le fossé qui existe entre l'organisation d'une discipline et sa représentation dans le système...

— l'absence de mode d'emploi, de directives claires pour l'utilisation.

Les critiques énoncées ci-dessus, tirées de la communication de Michèle HUDON citée en notes (8), émanent des utilisateurs "locaux" de la LCSH.

Il serait intéressant de savoir si cela reflète aussi les sentiments des utilisateurs africains (indexeurs africains mais aussi lecteurs).

C'est une donnée que nous ne pouvions pas avoir d'après notre questionnaire; les collègues ayant surtour parlé des lacunes par rapport à certains domaines (religions, histoire, littérature africaine en particulier).

II. LA CLASSIFICATION DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈES AFRICAINES.

2.1. Considérations générales.

Contrairement à l'indexation alphabétique qui utilise les mots du langage naturel, l'indexation systèmatique (qui repose sur un système de classification) utilise un code basé sur les chiffres, les lettres et autres symboles grammaticaux. Les classifications les plus connues en Afrique sont la Classification Décimale Universelle (CDU), la classification de DEWEY et la classification de la bibliothèque du Congrés (surtout utilisée par les bibliothèques anglophones.

A côté de ces classifications officielles, des sortes de classification propres à certaines structures documentaires (qui sont les seules à pouvoir s'y retrouver) et qui sont communément appelées "classification maison" et qu'on retrouve souvent dans les pays francophones.

En régle générale, les classifications sont surtout utilisées pour le classement des ouvrages en rayons (c'est le cas pour toutes les bibliothèques qui ont répondu au questionnaire). Mais les classifications servent aussi très largement pour la présentation de listes de nouvelles acquisitions, ou la réalisation de bibliographies (c'est le cas pour plus de la moitié des bibliothèques). La classification

sert très peu pour les fichiers topographiques ou les fichiers systématiques qui sont rares (4 ou 5 cas cités).

2.2. La classification dans les pays francophones.

Les bibliothèques encyclopédiques utilisent surtout la CDU pour leur fonds en accès libre (c'est le cas pour les usuels).

Les bibliothèques plus ou moins spécialisées et les centres de documentation se partagent entre la CDU et les classifications "maison".

Ces classifications "maison" reposent presque toutes sur le même principe: division des domaines couverts en grandes disciplines (par exemple gestion, économie, mécanique, anatomie, anesthésie etc...) qui sont représentées par des abbréviations, puis sous classées par ordre chronologique d'entrée.

De telles classifications sont trop générales pour que l'utilisateur puisse y retrouver un livre traitant d'un sujet précis. L'accès direct aux rayons n'est donc plus garanti car pour s'informer sur un sujet, on est presque toujours obligé de partir du fichier matières, y repérer la cote avant de pouvoir chercher sur les rayons.

De plus, la prolifération de ces systèmes de classification "maison" est très nuisible à la coopération.

Si nous prenons le cas du RIDES (Réseau des Institutions Documentaires de l'Enseignement Supérieur du Sénégal), le principe est admis que tout utilisateur (enseignant, chercheur, étudiant) peut accéder aux différents fonds documentaires du RIDES.

Un étudiant qui cherche un livre d'électricité par exemple, trouvera le même manuel d'électricité classé à l'ENSEPT sous la cote 95/192 (Nº d'entrée) et à l'ENSUT sous la cote E/EL 092. (ces deux écoles supérieures sont spécialisées dans l'enseignement technique et qui couvrent plusieurs domaines communs — technique, technologie — sont côte à côte ce qui laisse supposer le passage d'une structure documentaire à l'autre sans problème!). Or la diversité des classifications utilisées exige des utilisateurs trop de modifications de comportement...

La bibliothèque de l'Institut de Pédiatrie Sociale utilise la classification de Cunningham (adaptée par le Centre International de l'Enfance à Paris).

La BCUCAD qui est le point focal utilise la CDU pour son fonds en accès libre. On devine aisément les difficultés à présenter une liste commune de nouvelles acquisitions basée sur un classement systématique.

2.3. La classification dans les bibliothèques anglophones.

Pour les pays anglophones, l'accès direct aux rayons étant très largement pratiqué (la majorité des collections) on devine l'importance que revêtent les systèmes de classification qui doivent permettre l'accès libre aux collections.

Les classifications les plus utilisées sont la classification de la bibliothèque du Congrès et la classification de DEWEY, avec une prédominace réelle de la classification de la bibliothèque du Congrès.

Les mêmes critiques faites sur la LCSH reviennent aussi pour la classification de la bibliothèque du Congrès (problème de mise à jour, couverture de l'Afrique etc...) mais on assiste du côté anglophone, à des efforts réels d'adaptation.

Pour la classification de DEWEY, les utilisateurs semblent assez satisfaits. Malgré quelques inconvénients déplorés, les nouvelles éditions réalisées, la possibilité de dialoguer avec Forest Press, gestionnaire de ce système, rendent plutôt optimistes les professionnels qui l'utilisent.

CONCLUSION PARTIELLE.

Les classifications (nous parlons bien sûr des classifications universelles et non des classification "maison") présentent des avantages certains. Elles permettent le regroupement sur les rayonnages de tous les documents traitant d'un même sujet. Elles ont une certaine logique et rigueur de présentation allant du général au particulier, à l'aide des subdivisions décimales.

Par ailleurs, ces classifications comme moyen de recherche par sujets, dépassent les frontières linguistiques et géographiques, ce qui est non négligeable.

Cependant le problème majeur de ces classifications est celui de la révision, et ceci reste surtout valable pour la CDU.

Les tables actuellement utilisées sont celles de 1967 et 1973. Au rythme où évoluent la science et la technique, une classification qui a pour ambition d'organiser toutes les connaissances ne peut pas stagner. En un quart de siécle, il y a eu une évolution formidable des connaissances, et donc la naissance de nouveaux concepts qui ne sont pas pris en compte. La Révision de la CDU s'impose de toute évidence.

De toutes façons, dores et déjà, des tentatives d'adaptation et de mises à jour sont faites. L'expérience finlandaise dans ce domaine (9) doit retenir l'attention. Les recherches sur la classification comme moyen d'accès par sujets, les perspectives d'automatisation, ne manqueront as d'ouvrir à la classification une ère nouvelle.

III. QUELQUES PERSPECTIVES POUR L'ACCES SUJETS EN AFRIQUE?

Dès qu'on parle de l'amélioration de l'accès-sujets, on regarde automatiquement vers les nouvelles technologies. Bien sûr les nouvelles technologies ouvrent de larges perspectives à l'accèssujets, mais le recours à ces technologies, s'il présente des avantages certains, n'en crée pas moins de problèmes (10) qui devront être résolus (problèmes liés au transfert de technologie, coûts monstrueux, problèmes de comptabilité des systèmes utilisés, formation des professionnels et des utilisateurs etc...).

— L'apport des nouvelles technologies.

Au Sénégal, on assiste déjà à une informatisation progressive des systèmes documentaires.

En effet, dans le cadre de différents projets ("UAP/UNESCO", BIEF, "Vidéotex-francophonie" initié par l'AUPELF-UREF,) et dans le cadre de la coopération inalienne et (prochainement la mission française de coopération) plusieurs bibliothèques (8 au niveau de l'Enseignement Supérieur (RIDES) plus les Archives Nationales) disposent d'un équipement informatique qui permet la création de bases de données internes, l'accès en ligne à des bases étrangères par Minitel et l'accès à des bases de données disponibles sur CD ROM avec mise à jour réqulière (l'accès CD ROM n'est disponible qu'à la BCUCAD qui dispose de deux lecteurs CD ROM, en sa qualité de centre serveur du réseau BIEF). A la BCUCAD, nous avons pu nous rendre compte très rapidement de l'impact considérable du CD ROM sur les utilisateurs. [11]

Les services offerts par le CD ROM sont très apprèciés: facilité de recherche, possibilité d'obtenir des résultats rapides pour des recherches très complexes qui exigeraient autrement beaucoup trop de temps, possibiliré d'imprimer sur papier les résultats de recherche[11]. De plus l'absence de frais communications (par rapport au coût prohibitif de l'accès en ligne !) finit de consacrer le CD ROM, comme l'outil le plus "démocratique" par rapport aux nouvelles technologies proposées au Tiers-Monde!

Cependant, le charme exercé par le CD ROM, ou par d'autres nouvelles technologies ne doit pas nous faire perdre de vue certaines réalités:

— L'informatisation généralisée des systèmes documentaires africains n'est pas pour demain.

L'Afrique francophone, à part le Sénégal n'est pas encore impliguée.

En Afrique anglophone, sur douze grandes bibliothèques touchées par le questionnaire, une seule (celle du "Nigerian Institute of International Affairs" à Lagos) bénéficie de service informatisé et de l'accès-sujets sur CD ROM. Aucune autre grande bibliothèque universitaire n'est informatisée.

— La couverture africaine des bases de données étrangères est très insuffisante.

Tant que la recherche porte sur des sujets généraux, l'utilisateur trouve beaucoup de références pertinentes mais, dès qu'on combine les termes de recherche avec l'Afrique on mieux un pays quelconque de l'Afrique, on se retrouve devant un silence presque absolu (un dépouillement des fiches d'intérrogation de la BCUCAD revèle une tendance à éliminer parmi les mots clés toute précision géographique).

Pour certains sujects par exemple, les plantes médicinales en Afrique, les résultats de recherche sont tout simplement décevants.

Un exemple de recherche effectuée récemment a attiré toute notre attention: un professeur spécialiste en odonto-stomatologie s'est rendu compte qu'il y avait une certaine regression de la carie dentaire chez les adultes qui mastiquaient de la cola. Il s'est présenté pour savoir s'il y avait déjà eu des recherches sur le sujet. Une recherche effectuée sur MEDLINE, à partir des descripteurs "cola or Kola" n'a presque fourni que des références sur le coca-cola (!!) et notre professeur est parti très déçu. Quelques semaines aprèes, en cherchant dans les fichiers matières de l'Ecole Inter Etats des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaires (EISMV), nous sommes tombée sur une fiche qui a attiré notre attention: "Contribution à l'étude des effets de la mastication réqulière de la cola sur la sphère bucco-dentaire et les affections de la bouche chez le noir africain adulte".

Le document en question, qui répondait parfaitement à la question qui nous a été posée, est une thèse en chirurgie dentaire soutenue à Reims, qui a été offerte au Directeur de l'EISMV, qui l'a remise à son tour à la bibliothègue de l'Ecole (ce n'était pas bien sûr structure documentaire appropriée pour la conserver...).

Un tel exemple, définit parfaitement la situation qui prévaut en ce moment et qui doit nous dicter une ligne de conduite:

— le recours au fichier traditionnel sera encore pour longtemps incontournable parce que ces fichiers constituent encore une mine d'informations qu'on ne saurait ignorer.

— Il faut donc rendre performants ces fichiers matières par le respect des normes internationales en matière d'indexation (en veillant à l'unité de sens, à la pertinence et à la précision des termes retenus, en élaguant toutes les vedette "fourre-tout", en assurant enfin la cohésion du système grâce à un vocabulaire contrôlé).

— Il faut procéder à la mise en commun des ressources documentaires, grâce à des catalogues collectifs, mais aussi à la réalisation de bases de données sectorielles: (ces bases de données seront le résultat de l'exploitation des différents fichiers matières, en fonction des sujets d'intérêt prioritaire retenus par les différents réseaux sectoriels. Au Sénégal, le réseau national d'IST est entrain de se constituer autour de certains réseaux sectoriels: Enseignement Supérieur,

Pouvoirs Publics, Energie, Commerce-Industrie, Santé-Hygiène...).

La mise en commun des ressources suppose dans le cadre de l'accès sujet, les mêmes systèmes d'indexation et de classification. Ce qui laisse présager beaucoup de difficultés car changement de classification (rupture d'avec les classifications "maison") — réétiquetage de toutes les collections, reclassement général, et ce sont là des perspectives qui n'enchntent pas les professionnels!

— Exploiter donc au maximum les ressources locales (valorisation de la production scientifique locale) et s'ouvrir à des systèmes coopératifs sur le plan régional et international[12].

Comme système coopératif international, le système international d'information pour les sciences et technologies agricoles (AGRIS) et le système international d'information sur la recherche agronomique en cours (CARIS), par leur principe de fonctionnement[13], nous semblent particulièrement efficaces pour répondre aux différents objectifs fixés plus haut:

Ces systèmes lancés par l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (OAA = FAO) obeissent au principe de base suivant: chaque pays participe volontairement au système, fournit les données pertinentes produites sur son territoire et bénéficie, en retour, de l'accés à l'ensemble des informations recueillies par le système.

Chaque pays membre participe au projet par l'intermédiaire d'un centre national. Plusieurs pays peuvent aussi conjuger leurs efforts et participer à travers un seul centre régional. Tous les partenaires utilisent des méthodologies compatibles, avec les mêmes outils de classification et d'indexation (cf. AGROVOC, qui est un Thésaurus agricole multilingue).

Une assistance technique est apportée aux pays africains (\space établissement ou renforcement de structures nationales ou régionales de documentation et d'information agricoles, fourniture d'équipement, formation etc...) pour assurer le maximum d'efficacité des services.

Il va de soi que l'organisation coopérative d'AGRIS permet une participation dynamique des pays africains et donc une meilleure couverture internationale intégrant la production scientique africaine.

Si malgré la longueur (déjà très exagéré de notre texte) nous n'avons pas hésité à parler aussi longuement du système AGRIS, c'est parce que de notre point de vue, par rapport à notre préoccupation actuelle que est l'amélioration de l'accés sujets en afrique, nous pensons qu'un tel système de coopération est particulièrement efficace et devrait s'étendre à d'autres secteurs vitaux pour le développement en Afrique (Energie, Santé, Education, etc...).

Pour conclure, nous pouvons donc dire que l'amélioration de l'accés par sujets en Afrique passe d'abord par une meilleure gestion du fichier traditionnel qui servira encore pour longtemps.

Ensuite l'utilisation des mêmes méthodes d'indexation et de classification devra favoriser la mise en place d'un réseau bibliographique grâce à la réalisation de catalogues collectifs, la création de bases de données nationales, qui sera facilitée par une utilisation de systémes informatiques compatibles.

La valorisation des ressources bibliographiques nationales devrait permettre, avec le concours prépondérant des organisations internationales, le développement de systémes coopératifs d'information.

Enfin l'utilisation du CR-ROM pour accéder à l'information bibliographique et aussi pour stocker les documents primaires, contribuera sans aucun doute à la démocratisation de l'accés par sujets, au grand profit des utilisateurs.

N O T E S

(1) Pour les besoins de cette communication, nous avions élabore un questionnaire titré en 170 exemplaires et distribué au Sénégal (Dakar plus précisément) et dans certains pays francophones et anglophones d'Afrique.

De l'Afrique francophone, nous avons reçu des réponses de la Guinée, du Burkina Faso, du Togo, de la Côte d'Ivoire et du Mali. De l'Afrique du nord, nous n'avons reçu aucune réponse. De l'Afrique anglophone, nous avons pu recevoir des réponses du Botswana, de Lesotho, du Swaziland et de plusieurs bibliothèques du Nigeria (avec beaucoup de retard au niveau de l'acheminement du courrier!).

Nous avions esperé recevoir plus de réponses à notre questionnaire; cependant nous pensons que l'échantillon: 32 bibliothèques (20 pour l'espace francophone et 12 anglophones) est assez representatif.

En effet, ce sont les plus grandes bibliothèques dans les pays concernés (bibliothèques universitaires, bibliothèques nationales ou en tout cas faisant fonction d'agence bibliographique nationale, bibliothèques spécialisées.

A notre avis donc c'est un échantillon assez represantatif des pratiques en cours dans le domaine du catalogage descriptif, de la classification et de l'indexation.

Nous remercions sincèrement tous les collègues qui nous ont aidée à assurer la distribution du questionnaire d'abord (nous voulons parler des membres du comité permanent de la section régionale Afrique de l'IFLA) et tous ceux qui ont bien voulu répondre à notre questionnaire.

(2) Il faut quand même noter que dans les pays anglophones, les professonnels sont mieux informés en ce qui concerne les changements qui interviennent dans les normes de catalogage par les biais de la bibliothèque du Congrés (Library of Congres Information Bulletin) ou par l'IFLA. Certains reçoivent "*International Cataloguing and Bibliographical Control*" ou "*Catologuing and Classification Quaterly*" par contre dans les pays francophones, ces revues ne sont pas connues. Seules les Archives Nationales du Sénégal ont affirmé connaitre "*International Cataloguing and Bibliographical Control*" qu'elles recoivent

de maniére plus ou moins régulière.

L'EBAD (Ecole des bibliothécaires Archivistes et documentalistes de Dakar) constitue la source principale d'information pour les nouvelles normes — (AFNOR) mais les professionnels formés à l'EBAD se refèrent en général à l'enseignement qui leur a été dispensé (quelque soit l'année de formation et les normes qui étaient en vigueur en ce moment là). Ce qui pose le problème de recyclage.

(3) Nous avons abordé ce problème dans notre communication faite au congrés de l'IFLA à Nairobi (Kenya) intitulée : Pratiques et problèmes de catalogage au Sénégal. Le texte e été publié dans "*International Cataloguing*": quaterly bulletin of the IFLA International Program for UBC. Vol. 13 N4 octobre, décembre 1984 P.41-45.

Mais c'est vraiment en 1987, quand nous avons eu à coordonner le proget du "Répertoire des Théses de l'Afrique de l'Ouest francophone "que toute l'acuite du problème s'est posée a nous. (cf Introduction au répertoire). Nous n'insisterons jamais assez sur l'urgence pour chaque pays africain d'établir une liste d'autorite nationale, préalable pour une liste d'autorité des auteurs africains.

(4) Par exemple, la bibliothèque centrale de l'Université Cheikh Anta DIOP de Dakar (BUCAD) qui de maniére générale essaie de suivre les normes en vigueur dans les différents domaines de l'activité documentaire, a décidé tout simplement de ne pas appliquer les normes de 1986 dont elle dispose pourtant et qui a fait l'objet d'un atelier.

En effet, les nouvelles normes introduisent beaucoup de changements dans la ponctuation.

ex : Abdomen : Anatomie au lieu de Abdomen, Anatomie

Digestif, appareil au lieu de Digestif (Appareil)

France // Afrique au lieu de France / Afrique

(Sans compter toutes les restrictions relatives à l'utilisation de la double barre).

Le ficheir matière de la BCUCAD fonctionne depuis une trentaine d'années avec la lère norme.

Concrétement, on s'est demandé ce que pouvaient bien apporter ces changements, dans notre fichier, sinon la confusion auprès des lecteurs!

Le personnel a été d'autant plus conforté dans sa position que cette nouvelle norme ne sert même pas dans le cadre de l'informatisation. En effet, les vedettes matières ainsi constituées ne peuvent pas être converties en descripteurs. Au contraire, elles sont éclatées pour être post-coordonnées plus tard grâce aux opérateurs booléens!

(5) Choix des vedettes matières à l'intention des bibliothèques /par Martine BLANC-MONTMAYEUR et Françoise DANSET — Paris : cercle de la librairie, 1984 (pour la lère édition) 1987 (pour la nouvelle édition).

(6) Les Thésaurus cités sont les suivants :

— Le «Thésaurus de l'UNESCO (Education, Science, Sciences Sociales, Culture, Communication),

— le «Thésaurus du Management et de l'Economie : Langage d'indexation pour les services de documentation et bibliothèques»

— le Thésaurus multilingue vétérinaire / Commission des Communautés Européennes,

— le Thésaurus Eau / du Comité Interafricain d'Etudes Hydrauliques (CIEH) Ouagadougou.

(7) D'ou l'utilité de faire connaitre les différents Thésaurus existants, le domaine couvert, l'adresse du fournisseur etc. Un tel répertoire rendrait énormément de services et favoriserait leur usage.

Il est peut être intéressant de signaler ici le Répertoire des Thésaurus existants, dressé sous l'égide de l'ancien BNIST (Bureau National de l'Information Scientifique et Technique — France) cité par Claire GUINCHAT et Yolande SKOURE dans leur ouvrage intitulé "Guide pratique des techniques documentaires": Vol.2. -Paris Edicef : 1989.P.127.

(8) Nous nous reférons en particulier à la communication de Michèle HUDON presentée au 16ème congrés de l'ASTED (HULL, 28 octobre 1989) intitulée "Les vedettes matières de la bibliothèque du congrés et l'utilisateur final des catalogues automatisés" qui fait largement état des enquêtes menées sur ce sujet et des résultats obtenus.

(9) Cette expérience est largement relatée dans la communication de Arja Rita faite à la conférence de l'IFLA à Stockholm en 1990, intitulée «Rôle de la classification décimale universelle dans la politique de classification en Finlande".

(10) Robert P. HOLLEY, dans une communication intitulée "the conséquences of new technologies in classification and subject cataloguing in Third World Countries : The technological gap" soulève beaucoup de questions intéressantes à ce propos

(11) D.G.LAW, dans une communication présentée à la conférence de Stockholm, intitulée "l'impact du CD-ROM sur l'utilisateur" confirme l'impact international du CD ROM.

(12) Il s'agit essentiellement d'articles de périodiques, ce qui permet donc de repérer une grande par-

tie de la production scientifique courante, complément indispensable à l'information recueillie à travers les fichiers-matières. En effet, en Afrique l'indexation-matières concerne surtout les monographies. Seuls quelques rares périodiques sont dépouillés (surtout des revues locales), quelques autres périodiques très demandés, font l'objet de photocopies de sommaires ou sont tout simplement exposés dans l'ordre alphabétique.

(13) Plusieurs systèmes coopératifs en matière d'information que ce soit à un niveau régional ou international, sont décrits dans "*Afrique contemporaine*" N151 (spécial) 3ème trimestre 1989, consacré à "l'information pour le développement en Afrique".

(14) Le fonctionnement de ces 2 systèmes est très largement décrit par Emile K. SAMAHA dans sa contribution au numéro d'Afrique contemporaine cité ci-dessus et intitulé : l'Action de l'OAA en matière d'IST en Afrique.